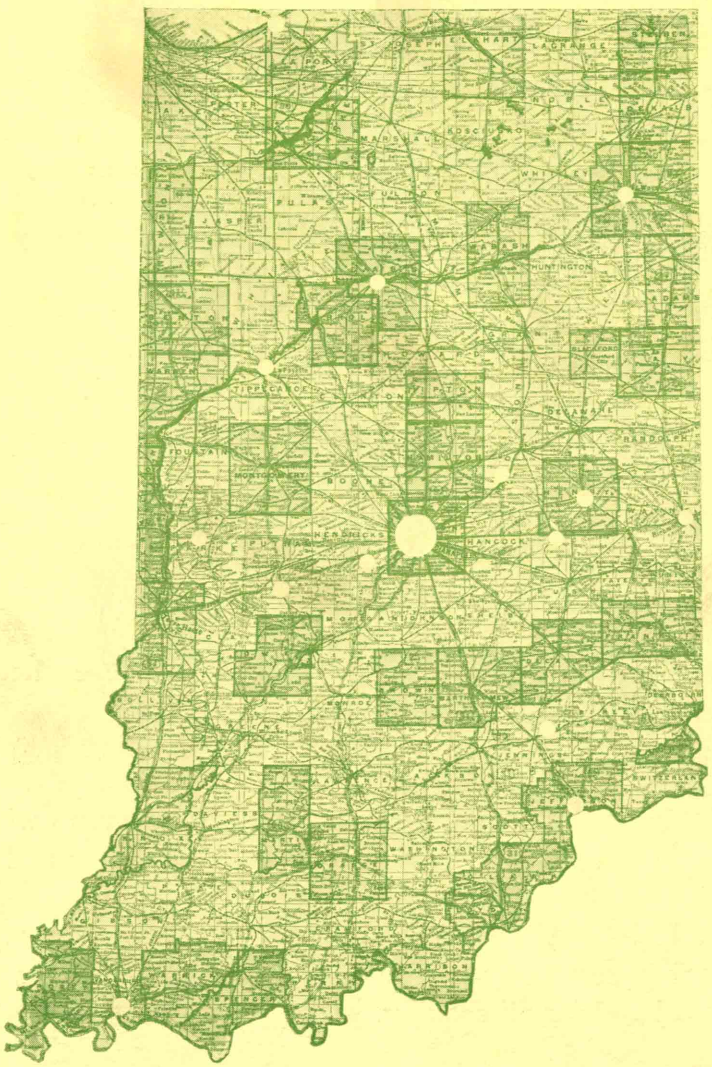
Indiana's
State Institutions



Compliments of

The Joint Purchasing Committee

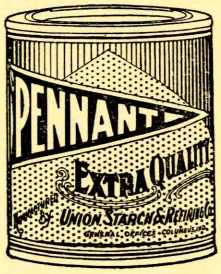
and

Heads of the State Institutions

Ind.
361
I385i
c.3

UNION BRAND
(Golden)

UNION BRAND
(White)



PENNANT BRAND
(Maple Flavor)

The Union Starch and Refining Company is today producing the finest corn syrup that has ever been manufactured.

PENNANT, with its distinctive and delicious maple flavor—

UNION BRAND (Golden), a pure golden syrup with a rich, sweet cane flavor—excellent for cooking and a standard syrup for every purpose— and

UNION BRAND (White), a crystal clear corn and sugar syrup, very sweet and heavy—delicious as a spread and for all cooking.

Union Starch & Refining Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: COLUMBUS, IND.
PLANTS AT GRANITE CITY, ILL., AND EDINBURG, IND.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Mixed and Unmixed Corn Syrups

I have frequently and personally inspected all the penal, correctional and benevolent institutions of the State. And I am satisfied that they are on par with those of any state in the union. I know they are well and economically managed. The fact that delegations from every part of the United States have come to Indiana to study our institutions and have returned to their respective states with recommendations based on what they learned here emphasizes the high standing of our institutions. For example, Pennsylvania is building a village for epileptics like ours near New Castle. I urge the people of Indiana to visit their institutions so they may see what is being done for those who are in them.

Ed Jackson.

Governor of Indiana

INDIANA'S
STATE INSTITUTIONS

NOTE

This book was edited and unsigned articles were written
By PETER SLETTERDAHL

Compliments of

Joint Purchasing Committee

AND

Heads of the State Institutions

STATEHOUSE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
1928

Copyright, 1928

FOREWORD

This book is published solely for the purpose of providing information on the State Institutions of Indiana in convenient form. We sincerely hope that the same will justify its preparation and publication in meeting a need that has frequently been expressed by public officials and educators.

THE JOINT PURCHASING COMMITTEE

Table of Contents

TITLE	PAGE
Preface	11
Indiana	15
Our Constitution	21
Joint Purchasing Committee	23
Indiana Girls' School	25
Indiana Boys' School	27
Board of State Charities	28
Indiana State School for the Deaf	29
Our Jess—Deaf and Blind	31
Indiana School for the Blind	32
Indiana State Soldiers' Home	33
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	35
Indiana's Medical Center	36
Indiana State Sanatorium	37
The Indiana Village for Epileptics	39
Insanity	44
Work-and-Play Treatment	45
Malarial Treatment for Paresis	47
Mental Diseases	48
The Mental Defective	50
School for Feeble-Minded Youth	51
Indiana State Prison	52
Indiana Reformatory	53
Indiana Woman's Prison	54
Indiana State Farm	55
The Lincoln Memorial	56
Retributive Justice	57

PREFACE

DAILY E. McCOY
Secretary to the Joint Purchasing Committee

For sometime we have been impressed with the thought that the general public of the great Commonwealth of Indiana would appreciate a brief discussion setting forth the duties and accomplishments of the Joint Purchasing Committee which purchases many of the supplies for the penal, correctional and benevolent institutions of the State.

It perhaps will be of interest to the public and to prospective bidders to know that in our specifications for the many different items which we buy, we use as our guide such information as may be procured from the Federal Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. Let it be well known that the public in general and those in particular who wish to submit bids to our Committee on supplies to be furnished to the state institutions are cordially invited to call at the office of the Joint Purchasing Committee, 326 State House, for a detailed explanation concerning the specifications we use and how bids should be submitted.

Then again, we believe that the people of our good State will be interested in a series of carefully prepared articles with emphasis placed on the human elements and on the special problems in our different state institutions.

Therefore, this book has a two-fold purpose: namely, to give a general idea of the functions and achievements of the Joint Purchasing Committee and to bring institutional life closer to the people of Indiana.

I desire to express my sincere gratification for the friendly interest and splendid assistance given me by the superintendents of the state institutions and their helpers in the preparation of this book. They have not only assisted me by writing articles and supplying stories, pictures, etc., but the encouragement received from them has aided very materially.

Since the burden of expense for the publica ion of this book has been met by the advertising herein, I extend my thanks and appreciation to individuals and firms that have so willingly and generously supported our program.

I am indebted to Mr. Peter Sletterdahl, of Indianapolis, who is a careful student of social sciences and who has manifested such a genuine interest in this field of endeavor and who has so abundantly given of his time and talent in the compilation and preparation of this book.

To one and all who have encouraged and aided in this accomplishment, I am truly thankful

Hoping we have contributed herein something that will arouse the public to visit the institutions, study their accomplishments and needs, co-operate and assist in returning as many as possible of the State's unfortunate wards to society where they may again meet the responsibilities of life, I am

Gratefully yours,

Daily E. McCoy

Secretary to the Joint Purchasing Committee.

Indiana's Memorial to Abraham Lincoln and His Mother.

THE STATEHOUSE OF INDIANA

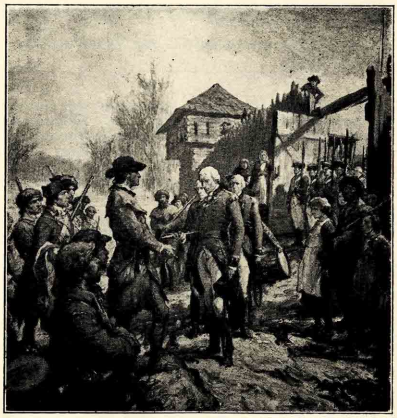
INDIANA

BY A GIRL
of the Indiana Girls' School

Not many generations ago, the primeval forests covered nearly all of what is now included in Indiana. In the western part only was a strip of prairie. The streams flowed quietly beneath the stately trees bearing the canoes of the red men who fished in their waters and hunted through the woods in unlimited freedom.

Apparently the white man had not set foot upon Indiana's soil until seven years after the founding of Jamestown, Virginia. Then came the French priests who in their tireless efforts to explore new lands for their king, and to Christianize the Indians, endured so much danger and many hardships.

LaSalle, a Frenchman, who had a strong will and also a strong character, was one of the first explorers in the Northwest Territory. He had touched Indiana in his trip down the Ohio in 1669, but it was not until 1799 that he crossed the portage at South Bend. For fifty years thereafter only roving fur traders and Jesuit missionaries shared these forest solitudes with the Indian tribes.



FORT SACKVILLE

The French made the first permanent settlement at Vincennes not later than 1727. There were only three small settlements of white people in Indiana during the French period: Vincennes, Post Ouiatonon and Fort Miamas, at the site of Fort Wayne. The inhabitants of the latter were engaged in the fur trade while the former carried on agriculture in its crudest way. They were Roman Catholics but there was only one church in the state. The church records of Vincennes began in 1749.

The war between the British and the French had little effect upon the settlements of Indiana until after the fall of Quebec in 1760. The two northern forts were immediately taken but Vincennes came into English possession in 1763 by the terms of the treaty of Paris.

Every school boy and girl knows of the hardships of George Rogers Clark. His capture of Fort Sackville, February 25, 1779, was the most important event of the Revolution in the West.

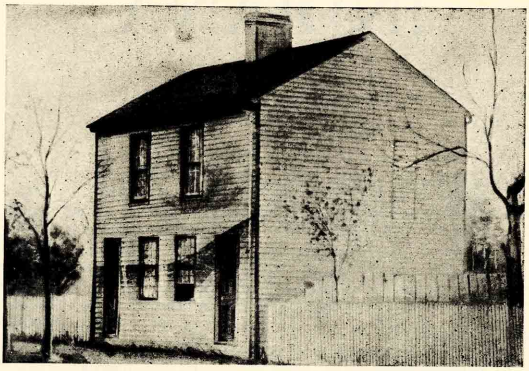
By the treaty of 1783 Great Britain relinquished all the land south of the center of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi. The British retained their posts at Detroit and incited the Indians to resist the advance of the Americans north of the Ohio. This matter was not finally settled until the treaty of November, 1794, and the defeat of the Indians by General Wayne in the same year. Until this time northern Indiana was actually held by the British and Indian allies, but southern Indiana was American. held by Clark and the frontier settlers.

It is most fitting that the memory of Clark's achievements be kept fresh in the minds of all lovers of freedom and the celebration of the 150th anniversary of his conquest of the Northwest Territory will no doubt be a memorable occasion.

As the white people increased in population, the Indians saw their happy hunting grounds disappear. These were very important to the Indians because they depended on the forests and streams for their food. The Red Man saw this dependence and did not wish to surrender these grounds. There were many kindred Indian tribes who were friendly to each other but hostile to the settlers. This struggle greatly increased the hardships of the colonists.

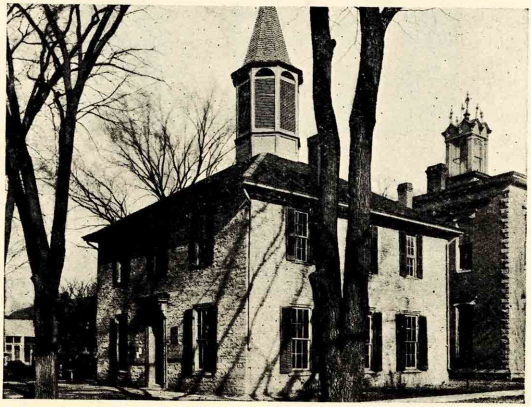
Governor Harrison did much by persuading the Indians to yield their land by treaties. Then it could be purchased by the white people. Two noted Indian characters were Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, and his brother the "Prophet." The Prophet was a great preacher and reformer. In his talks to his people he emphasized the growing menace—the white race. Tecumseh had great influence over the various tribes. He hoped that by uniting the southern and eastern Indians with his people they could easily destroy the settlers. In Tecumseh's absence the Prophet led the Indians against the white army in the battle of Tip-

(*Continued on page 17*)



FIRST CAPITOL BUILDING AT VINCENNES

The first seat of government of Indiana Territory was Vincennes, and, according to the first entry in the executive journal, the Territorial government commenced July 4, 1800. William Henry Harrison was appointed the first territorial governor, with John Gibson as secretary, Henry Vanderburg, William Clark, and John Griffin as territorial judges. This building was used as the seat of government until the capital was removed to Corydon in 1813. It has been purchased by the citizens of Vincennes and removed to a public park. It is now restored to its original appearance, and refinished in keeping with the period in which it was used for official purposes.



SECOND CAPITOL BUILDING AT CORYDON

Indiana's second capitol was erected in 1812-13 as the Harrison County Courthouse at Corydon, which became the second territorial capital in 1813 and, in 1816, the first state capital. In 1825 the capital was moved to Indianapolis. The Old State House, purchased by the state in 1917, is still standing, though remodeled; it is a solid, stone building forty feet square.

(Continued from page 15)

pecanoe. Harrison's victory broke the Indian power in Indiana. Another noted Indian character in the early days was Little Turtle, who died in 1812 and was buried near Fort Wayne. He was a great chieftain whom the Indians loved. For many years they came long distances to visit his burial place.

Kilsoquak, the grand-daughter of Little Turtle, and the last of Indian royalty, died near Fort Wayne in 1915 at the age of one hundred fifteen years.

The log cabin home of the settlers was not furnished with all the comforts of life. It was made of rough logs fitted together by notching. The bare earth formed the floor of the poorer cabins. The cracks in the wall gave the necessary ventilation. The cabin contained one room and was furnished with beds, a table and three legged stools. The open fireplace occupied one side of the room. The door was fastened by a latch string which was pulled in at night that the occupants might be secure against intruders. The expression "the latch string is out" has come down to us from log cabin days. There were many dangers which the pioneers had to face. Hostile Indians and wild animals were a constant menace. Women were frequently called upon to protect themselves and their families from these dangers in their husband's absence.

Important factors in the early life of the State were the devoted pioneer preachers. These men met with strange adventures. Most of their traveling was done on horseback or by foot. In making a long journey the "circuit rider" was called upon to submit to many hardships. He would wrap himself in a blanket and sleep on the ground wherever night overtook him. As he rode through the wilderness, the singing of his favorite hymns would echo across the prairie from hill to hill.

The work of Isaac McCoy, a noted Baptist preacher, was carried on for thirty years. His entire time and energy went toward religious improvements. John T. Crowe was a Presbyterian preacher, who did much for religious freedom. John Strange, a pioneer Methodist, was one of the readiest masters of eloquence in Indiana.

Indiana is a well watered State and in its early history its rivers played an important part. "With a strange tumult of battles, treacheries, treaties, massacres, gradually softening down to the sweet murmurs of peace" these rivers meant much to the early development of the State.

The Ohio and its tributaries largely determined the course of the first immigration from Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas. The lower Wabash and the Ohio were highways for early commerce, flatboats being used to convey the surplus produce of Indiana to New Orleans.

From the day of flatboats and stage coaches we find railroads threading the State, and Indianapolis has become one of the largest inland cities and the greatest interurban railway center in the world.

The migration from the north was increased with the building of the National Road.

Though Indiana's interests were chiefly agricultural, she has developed industrially during the last half century.

Its chief advantages for manufacture are its situations across the path of east and west travel touching Lake Michigan and its extensive native coal supply.

Gary has the most important industry—steel manufacturing, for here Pennsylvania coke, Indiana and Illinois coal, Indiana limestone and Lake Superior iron ore can be readily and cheaply assembled.

The next important industry is meat packing. Three-fourths of the State's meat products are prepared and packed in Indianapolis.

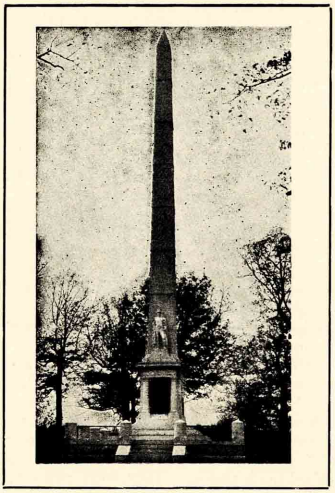
Foundry and machine shop products are shipped from many of the northern cities. Automobiles are manufactured at Indianapolis, Muncie, Auburn, South Bend and New Castle. It would take too much time to enumerate all of her important industries.

But the people were not merely thinking of the commercial and industrial growth of the State, they were planning for education and religion. Acting in accordance with the Ordinance of 1787 to provide education for her people, "Indiana Seminary" was established in 1820. In 1828 the name was changed to "Indiana College." Dr. A. Wylie was called from Pennsylvania to be the first president. In 1838 the name was changed to "Indiana University."

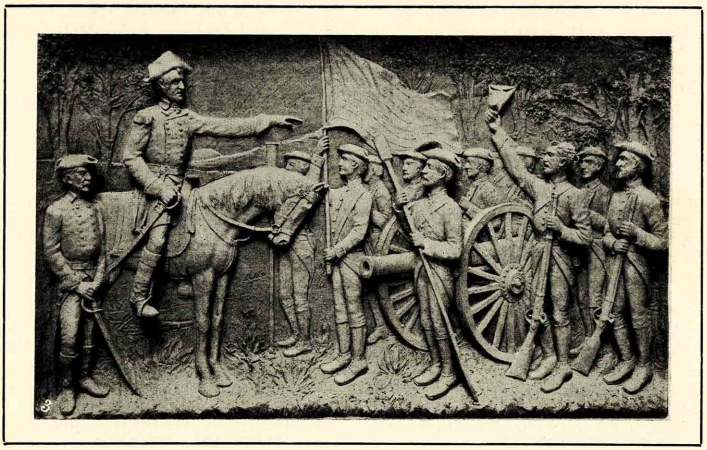
Denominational schools were also established. The Presbyterians founded Hanover College on the Ohio and Professor Caleb Mills opened Wabash College under Presbyterian control. The Methodists, in 1840, opened Asbury College (now DePauw University). Bishop Simpson was the first president of this institution. Other noted presidents were Bishops Bowman, Hughes and McConnell. The Baptists established Franklin College in 1834. The Roman Catholics opened Notre Dame near South Bend. In 1884 the Quakers founded Earlham College at Richmond Butler College was founded by the Christian Disciples in 1850. Purdue University and the State Normal Schools were established later.

In 1814 a religious socialistic community of Germans came to Posey County and founded a town now called New Harmony. They were called Rappites, from their leader Frederick Rappe. Some of their houses are still pointed out by the present inhabitants. In 1824 they sold their possessions to Robert Owen of Scotland. Owen sold half of the Indiana property to William MacClure of Philadelphia, who joined with him in establishing a new community which spent much time in intellectual pursuits. Joseph Neef, a pupil of Pestalozzi, joined the new community.

(Continued on page 19)



Governor William Henry Harrison in the early morning of November 7, 1811, defeated a formidable Indian attack near the Tippecanoe River, where this monument now stands, not far from the present city of Lafayette. This battle was a prelude to the War of 1812 and one of the greatest Indian battles in our history.



Historic Panel, "General Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe"

(*Continued from page 17*)

He brought to America the Pestalozzian system, the basis of our manual training and nature study. This community had the first free schools of the State. It also had the first trade school, the first kindergarten and the first school to offer equal advantages to boys and girls. It was such a center of scientific learning that it was made the headquarters of the United States Geological Survey of the Mississippi Valley. All of the geological work of the State was done there until 1891.

The new Constitution of 1851 provides for a common school system of education, by which every child is entitled to free education and equal opportunities.

The early common schools were poor. The teachers were poor and many were ignorant. There were in fact some intelligent teachers like Edward Eggleston, the Merediths, the Nicholsons, and several others who encouraged education, but there were no common free schools unt l after the new Constitution was adopted.

Now we find consolidated schools furnished with all of the necessities of a city school. They are within reach of almost every boy and girl in the State. High school education is the right and privilege of every child.

From an illiterate State, Indiana has risen to one of the foremost educationally in the union. College and professional training is required of the teaching profession. The State Normal Schools, offer special training for teachers. Purdue University provides technical training, while Indiana University offers an extended course in the liberal arts.

Indiana's system of charities and corrections is conceded to rank among the best in the United States.

Indiana has had an interesting past and will continue in her steps of progress. As we survey her literary field there are notable lights. Edward Eggleston is distinguished for his famous "Hoosier Schoolmaster." This book pictures life in Indiana when the author's mother was a school girl.

Among the statues in the Hall of Fame is one of Lew Wallace, soldier and author. "Ben Hur" has been translated into nine languages. Eminent artists have illustrated it and tableaux have been arranged both for reading and pantomine. We are familiar with the play founded on the story and beautiful screen version so lately presented. A wonderful record for one book, probably made possible by the greatness of the theme so simply and reverently handled.

James Whitcomb Riley, Indiana's foremost man of letters, is loved by everyone. His poems have lured children into the realms of fancy. They hear the witch tales that Annie tells about, or follow the circus day parade. Most fitting is his memorial "The Riley Hospital for Crippled Children."

Gene Stratton Porter's love of nature brings many natural wonders to us. "Freckles" and "A Girl of the Limberlost" give us a real interest in the great out-of-doors from which we derive lasting entertainment.

A number of present day writers are contributing to the nation's stock of good literature. Prominent among these are George Ade, humorist and playwright, and the loved novelists, Owen Meredith, Meredith Nicholson and Booth Tarkington.

Indiana has been lately called upon to mourn the death of Albert J. Beveridge. His biography of Chief Justice Marshall will take its place with the great literature of the nation. He was writing the life of Lincoln when he was so unexpectedly called. He had collected most of the material to be used and it is said that his wife will finish the work. She will be assisted by her husband's secretary.

Indiana's World War Memorial will no doubt lead to national and international pilgrimages. Five city blocks in our State Capital have been given over to the erection of the Memorial Plaza. Leading architects have carefully planned it and it will be when completed "A thing of beauty and joy forever."

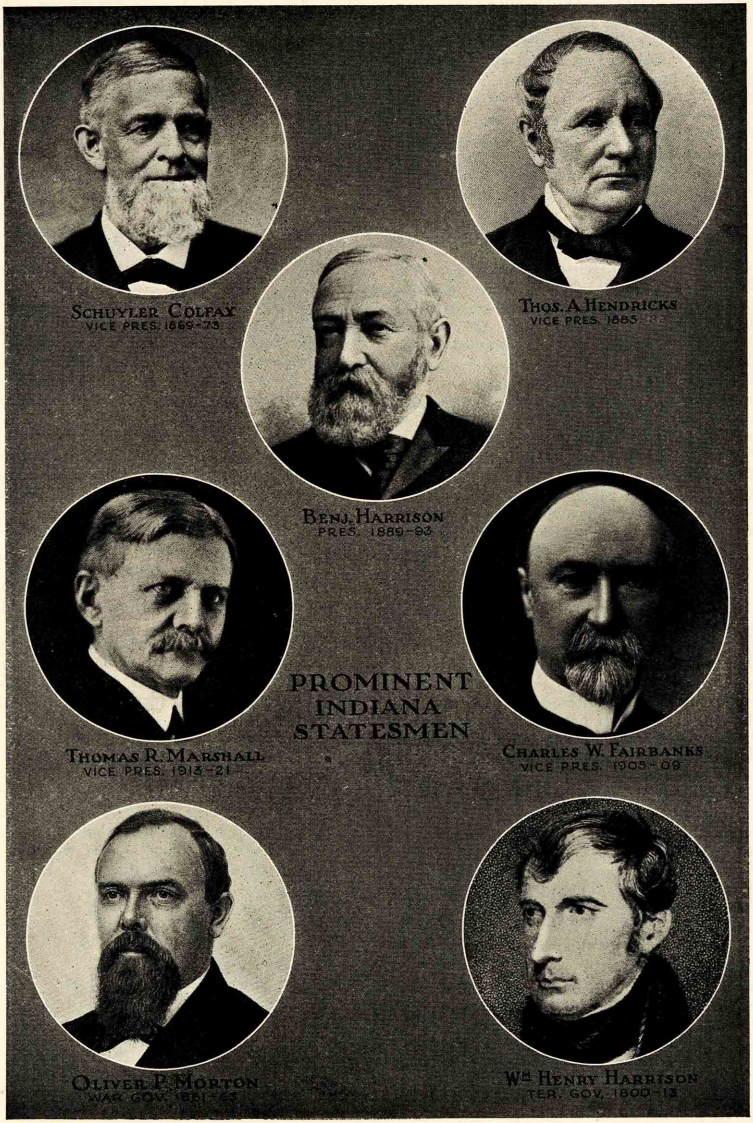
Indiana is not without artistic fame. Some fifty art associations have been formed throughout the State, the most notable being at Richmond. Twenty-seven artists have shown creditable work at a recent exhibition.

The works of the Hoosier group, William Forsythe, J. Otis Adams, T. C. Steele, Otto Stark and R. B. Gruelle are known throughout the country. William Chase and Wayman Adams are names of especial distinction in the world of art.

There are beauty spots where man may rest his tired body and delight his soul. Brown County, Turkey Run, Clifty Falls and McCormicks Creek Canyon, present pictures that will ever stay with us.

Women's Federated Clubs keep abreast of the times and historic societies keep ever before us the glories of our past.

With Sarah T. Bolton we believe, "That the winds of Heaven never fanned; The circling sunlight never spanned; The borders of a fairer land, than our own Indiana." And we offer for our beloved state this invocation:

Oh, Thou whose equal purpose runs
In drops of rain or streams of sun,
And with a soft compulsion rolls
The green earth on her snowy poles,
Oh, Thou who keepest in thy ken
The time of flowers, the doom of men,
Stretch out a mighty wing above—
Be tender to the land we love!
If all the huddlers of the storm
Have found her hearthstones wide and warm,
If she has made men free and glad,
Sharing with all the good she had,
If she has blown the very dust
From her bright balance to be just;
Oh, spread a mighty wing above—
Be tender to the land we love!

PROMINENT
INDIANA
STATESMEN
SCHUYLER COLFAX
VICE PRES. 1869-73
THOS. A. HENDRICKS
VICE PRES. 1885
BENJ. HARRISON
PRES. 1889-93
THOMAS R. MARSHALL
VICE PRES. 1913-21
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
VICE PRES. 1905-09
OLIVER P. MORTON
WAR GOV. 1861-65
WM HENRY HARRISON
TER. GOV. 1800-12

Our Constitution

By a Boy of the Indiana Boys' School

It seemed that I stood on the borders of Eternity and marveled at the visions I beheld as in a dream, but of which my earthy intellect could form but faint conceptions, so stupendous were they. The majestic curtain of the past rolled aside and the long forgotten events of dim and distant ages passed in an ever changing panorama before my eyes.

Through the mists that arose from the abyss of unnumbered centuries all seemed murky and indistinct, with the exception of one glorious ideal that shone with an inextinguishable brilliancy through the purple twilight of the ages—man's love of liberty. More than mortal it seemed, as it passed in ever brighter career through the endless cycles of time.

As I trembled, there came a whisper from out the brooding silence, infinite in its mystery, divine in its wisdom, saying, "I am the spirit of the ideal past, present and future. Only the Creator of the Universe knows my beginning and only He can foretell the unfathomable future. But the present! All humanity unites to point out the personification of the ideal present."

The voice ceased and silence again reigned, but no longer did it seem dread, for my soul was absorbed in the miracle. Behold! Etched on the sky in letters of fire appeared the mandate, "Conceived of liberty and justice it shall remain a monument, a symbol of equality to all posterity," and beneath it was the incarnation of all that is noble and unselfish in man, the culmination of the hope of ages—the Constitution of the United States.

With the light still shinning in my eyes and the voice still sounding in my ears, I woke and awakening knew it for a dream, but in recognizing it as such I lost none of its significance, for the message was buried deep in my heart and I realize what an age of success it foretold for the future generations of our country, the young American of today, the citizen of tomorrow.

Love of liberty is modern America's inheritance from those immortal heralds of freedom who were found through all the ages, devoting their lives to fostering this spirit and to transmitting it to posterity—thus preparing the world for Democracy. Since the dawn of civilization there has never been a period in all the past so dark but history records the untiring efforts of these forerunners of modern independence to create a tangible government from their ideal, but not until the day of America was the world ready for a democratic government. Their genius has culminated in a number of the world's most exemplary documents, the most outstanding of which is the Constitution of the United States.

The passing of the years but serve to reveal the unparalleled wisdom and knowledge of posterity's requirements manifested by the fathers of our Constitution in that immortal symbol of democracy. They at least, have left footprints on the sands of time that shall endure throughout eternity.

Despite the unrivaled success of our government, we have those careless or misinformed individuals who consider the Constitution at best, a hasty, impetuous document, designed to tide the nation over a crisis, and now that that purpose is fulfilled, to sink into oblivion, or even be wholly cast aside.

To the sensible person who has never seen this great masterpiece, but who was aware of the progress of the nation it governed, this belief would seem ridiculous, but only those who have closely studied our Constitution can appreciate the noble grandeur, yet simple practicability and solid enduring qualities of its endowment; and they alone are able to clearly perceive the utter absurdity of this view.

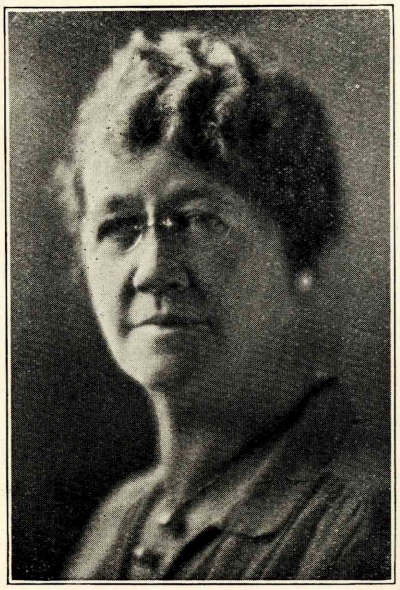
Constructed in a crisis it was, and a more trying time could hardly be imagined. What could be more calculated to undermine men's loyalty and try their wisdom than the knowledge of the gradual decay of the existing government and the realization that to them, when the time of complete failure came, would fall the task of constructing an entirely new form of governing the land?

The time of failure came. Then while the world looked on and doubted, there met in Philadelphia a group of the nation's—nay of the world's—greatest men, and from the hope of countless generations, from the suffering of untold centuries, they penned the Constitution. Vision that gathering in the hour of their country's greatest need—determined to erect a firmer,

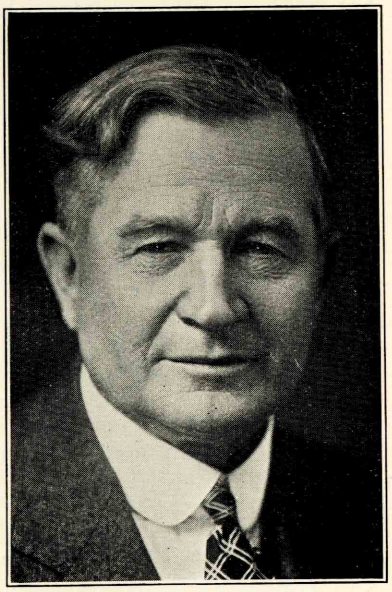
(*Continued on page 58*)

"When age-old kingdoms and empires shall have crumbled to dust beneath the remorseless tread of time, when the mists of oblivion shall have enveloped all else mortal in their concealing embrace may our Constitution be the cornerstone of Liberty."

MOSES EPSTEIN
Chairman of the Joint Purchasing Committee and Trustee of the Logansport State Hospital



MRS. FRANCES BEADLE
Member of the Joint Purchasing Committee and Trustee of the Indiana Girls' School



JOHN L. MOORMAN
Member of the Joint Purchasing Committee and Trustee of the Indiana State Prison

JOINT PURCHASING COMMITTEE

"Indiana has, I am satisfied, the best system of institutional purchases in the United States."—Mr. Epstein.

It is cheaper to buy molasses by the barrel than by the gallon. Buying in large quantities on a competitive basis saves money.

Before the advent of the Joint Purchasing Committee each state institution bought food, clothing, coal, and supplies of various kinds independent of every other state institution. In other words, the purchases were "by the pound" rather "by the ton." And the prices paid were accordingly. One institution would buy a given article for thirty cents whereas another institution would buy it for thirty-five cents, both paying too much in that under a unified system of purchases twenty-six cents would have been the buying price. Moreover, the sellers of those commodities which the state isntitutions used, it was revealed in an investigation, went after business according to the unwritten code of a gentlemen's agreement. The state was divided into districts by dealers and distributed with the understanding that one dealer would refrain from trespassing on the territory of another. Thus competition was stifled.

Governor James Goodrich, being an astute man of business, saw that the independent buying of necessaries on the part of the state institutions was uneconomical. However, to satisfy himself, he made a careful investigation and learned more than enough to justify a positive move toward the creation of a system of centralized buying. The Joint Purchasing Committee was authorized by the General Assembly of 1919. The several state institutions were called upon to send representatives to Indianapolis to discuss the matter of centralized buying and to select a standing committee to determine specifications which dealers must meet in submitting bids and to buy for all the institutions of the state. Representatives of the state institutions (the General Purchasing Committee) assembled at the capitol shortly after the call and selected five of their number to serve as the Joint Purchasing Committee. This committee has since been increased to seven members.

MISS EDNA G. HALLOWELL
of the Joint Purchasing Committee's Staff

MRS. BLANCHE E. MILLER
of the Joint Purchasing Committee's Staff

The members of the Joint Purchasing Committee at the present time are: John L. Moorman, Knox, a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Prison; James G. Jackson, Fort Wayne, superintendent of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth and the Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded; Ralph Howard, Putnamville, superintendent of the Indiana State Farm; Robert E. Neff, Indianapolis, administrator of the University Hospitals; Dr. W. C. Van Nuys, New Castle, superintendent of the Village for Epilep-

(Continued on page 60)

Trustees of the State Institutions

Evansville State Hospital

Henry E. Drier ..... Evansville
Bird H. Davis ..... Newport
Andrew Richardt ..... Evansville
Fannie French Clements (Mrs. Herdis F.) ..... Mt. Vernon

Farm Colony for Feeble Minded School for Feeble-Minded Youth

Mrs. E. A. Gould ..... Peru
William Ruble ..... Aurora
Earl Leas ..... Waterloo
Harley Somers ..... Ft. Wayne

Indiana State Farm

John G. H. Klingler ..... Brazil
Chas. C. Huestis ..... Greencastle
John T. Boyd ..... Vincennes
John R. Jones ..... Plymouth

Indiana Girls' School

Mrs. Frances Beadle ..... Lafayette
Mrs. John W. Kern ..... Indianapolis
Mrs. Zona B. Diggs ..... Winamac
Mrs. Alice F. Mullin ..... Ft. Wayne

Indiana University Hospitals

Benjamin Franklin Long ..... Logansport
George A. Ball, vice-president ..... Muncie
Mrs. Sanford F. Teter ..... Bloomington
Ora Leonard Wildermuth ..... Gary
James William Fesler, president ..... Indianapolis
Ira Coleman Batman ..... Bloomington
Frank Helton Hatfield ..... Evansville
Charles Mahlon Niezer ..... Fort Wayne
John W. Cravens, board secretary ..... Bloomington
Edwin Corr, board treasurer ..... Bloomington

Indiana School for the Blind

Charles Butler ..... Crawfordsville
Walter E. Rich ..... Indianapolis
Ira Stephenson ..... Zionsville
Mrs. Wm. A. Hough ..... Greenfield

Indiana Woman's Prison

Mrs. Louise S. Swain ..... Pendleton
Mrs. Charlotte J. Dunn ..... Indianapolis
Miss Margaret Neely ..... Martinsville
Mrs. Alice W. Poynter ..... Sullivan

Central State Hospital

Bert E. Page ..... Mellott
Mae B. Helmer ..... Terre Haute
Chas. B. Jenkins ..... Noblesville
Edwin D. Donnell ..... Indianapolis

State School for the Deaf

John C. Williams ..... Anderson
Wm. Waldschmidt ..... Cannelton
Warren S. Bigler ..... Wabash
James Kirby Risk ..... Lebanon

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home

Arthur Wolf ..... Indianapolis
Mrs. W. H. Hart ..... Indianapolis
R. H. Tyner ..... New Castle
Joseph Minturn ..... Indianapolis
James W. Spain ..... Evansville

Indiana State Soldiers' Home

Dr. Clark Rogers ..... Indianpolis
Albert A. Jones ..... Battle Ground
A. D. Zuber ..... Fort Wayne
John Bennett Lyons ..... Brook
Mrs. Kathryne S. Perry ..... Huntington

Logansport State Hospital

A. E. Babcock ..... Kewanna
Mrs. Eva B. Martin ..... South Bend
Moses Epstein ..... Frankfort
Dan R. Young ..... Attica

Indiana State Prison

Jesse C. Andrew ..... West Point
Arthur L. Denniston ..... Rochester
John L. Moorman ..... Knox
Michael E. Foley ..... Indianapolis

Madison State Hospital

John A. Gunn ..... Bedford
Mrs. Janette J. Harris ..... Rising Sun
John F. Russell ..... Greensburg
Joseph M. Cooper ..... Madison

Indiana Village for Epileptics

I. M. Bridgman ..... Winchester
Rush G. Budd ..... New Castle
Harry C. Seearce ..... Mooresville
L. Marshall Vogler ..... Hope

Indiana Reformatory

Omar K. York ..... Marion
John H. Hoy ..... Lebanon
Brooks T. Collings ..... Rockville
Glenn W. Harrison ..... Attica

The Indiana Boys' School

Albert B. Snyder ..... Indianapolis
A. J. Stevenson ..... Danville
Frank Self ..... Corydon
Perry Davis ..... Lefayette

Richmond State Hospital

George E. Nichols ..... Anderson
Lewis W. Hoover ..... Portland
R. H. McIntyre ..... New Castle
Mrs. A. Y. V. Kennedy ..... Liberty

Indiana State Sanatorium

Parke Beadle ..... Rockville
Mrs. Alma McKinsey ..... Frankfort
Dr. D. C. Barnhill ..... Indianapolis
Fred B. Robinson ..... Indianapolis

Indiana Girls' School

An institution that puts right living before the delinquent girl and makes every effort to eradicate from her mind and her life the things that have been harmful.

Eight miles west of Indianapolis on the Crawfordsville road is one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the United States—the Indiana Girls' School. There, unfortunate girls are being given another chance and, in many instances, their first chance. There, delinquent girls are being helped to find themselves. There, blighted girls are being taught to climb above a bad heredity and beyond the influence of a vicious environment.

Dr. Kenosha Sessions, superintendent of the School, is a dynamic woman of vision who understands to an unusual degree the complexities along the winding trails of girlhood. Her sympathy for erring youth runs deep and true.

Photo by Bachrach

DR. KENOSHA SESSIONS
Superintendent of the Indiana Girls' School

The plant of the School consists of a hospital, a schoolhouse, ten cottages for girls and miscellaneous buildings grouped around a beautiful campus with many fine shade trees.

Each cottage is a complete unit, having its own kitchen, dining room, laundry, etc. Every girl has her own room, which is cheerful and attractive. Entering any one of the rooms, we see the girlish touches that express the occupant's feminine individuality. There is nothing in any cottage to suggest a correctional institution. The atmosphere of a good home is obviously encouraged. And, according to the girls themselves, very few fail to find a better homelife at the School than they had when living with their parents, relatives or others. In all probability, the girls would never have become the charges of the state, if they had been born into a good home or given one after divorce or death had wrecked theirs. The power of the right kind of home is tremendous. It can do more to build character and establish worthy ideals than all social agencies combined.

The training given the girls at the School is noteworthy. They are taught a complete course in home economics, which is both practical and scientific. Working in the cottages under supervising teachers, they learn all the branches of housework. Then when they are ready for it, they devote four months to domestic science as students in a cooking class of the School of Letters. The girls look forward to the day when they can wear the cap and apron of the advanced cooking class.

The School of Letters including intermediate, grammar and high grades teaches those subjects that the girls will find the most helpful when they return to society. Music, art and literature are given important places in the educational program of the institution. The girls are systematically taught to appreciate the finer and better things of life with the thought that thus they may eventually prefer them to those of tinsel and dross. For half an hour, the writer sat in the assembly of the School and listened to a large group of girls sing exquisitively from memory beautiful songs that have stood the test of time and long selections from famous operas. On the walls of the classrooms and cottages are effective silent teachers—excellent copies of masterpieces in art. The girls are taught to see the delicate strokes of the master's hand, the inimitable, soft, gentle colors that reveal the spirit rather than material form, the idealistic portrayal of perfection, the subtle tones of color overflowing with feeling, the sublime interpretations of fervent imagination and ecstacy, the expressions of rich harmony and the warm touches that dominate the motif. The shelves of the library are filled with the kind of books, the reading of which, enrich the mind. And the records of the librarian, the themes written in the English classes, the thoughts expressed during recitations or in the parlor after the evening meal show plainly that the girls read them. The Bible is studied in the classroom as a part of the School's curriculum.

One cannot visit a correctional institution without wondering why youth goes astray. The writer asked Dr. Sessions what she had found to be the outstanding causes of juvenile delinquency. She replied:

"The most potent causes of juvenile delinquency are the broken home and mental deficiency.

(Continued on page 26)

(*Continued from page 25*)

"A review of 286 girls discharged from the School reveals that 40%, by a charitable estimate, may be counted as approaching normal; 10% are feeble-minded; 20%, sub-normal; 30%, erratic, unstable, badly balanced, incapable of sustained effort."

As the writer looked into the faces of the girls at the School, he wished he knew something about their parents and homes. Finding an opportunity, he asked Dr. Sessions a question that gave him the following answer:

"With a few exceptions, we find that the delinquent girl comes either of markedly vicious parents or, of a line of improvident, uncontrolled, undisciplined, unpurposeful people, having low standards of morals and living according to low ideals. If the girl's father isn't drunken and immoral, he is, in too many instances, shiftless, lazy, irritable, quarrelsome, and cruel—the kind of father whose children avoid him, preferring his absence from the home to his presence in it. If her mother isn't morally bad, she most likely is inefficient, an untidy housekeeper, a poor wife, a miserable parent, weak of will, helpless in discipline—the kind of mother whose children easily ride over her feeble desire for them to do right and whose children early go beyond her control and ken.

"A study of 100 girls received at the School reveals interesting statistics concerning the homes of delinquent girls. One girl knew nothing whatever about her home. Twenty-four girls came from intact homes, that is, homes where the fathers and mothers are living as husband and wife. How good and wholesome these homes are remain unkown. Investigation shows that only six per cent. of the intact homes which yield delinquent girls are in any degree satisfactory. Thirty-four girls came from homes broken by divorce. It is one crime to transmit to a child a taint—mental, moral or physical. It is another crime to implant upon the child a divorced parentage. The child's affections are wrenched and torn; its ideals of fatherhood and motherhood are shattered. The child is suddenly robbed of much more than half its parentage, because no amount of extra effort can make amends for the broken home, the broken parentage, the abnormal situation. The child is humiliated, embarrassed, aggrieved. Parenthetically, let it be said, when two people have taken upon themselves the sacred responsibilities of parenthood, their own individual happiness is no longer the first consideration. Twenty-two came from homes broken by death of the father; eighteen by the death of the mother; four by the death of both parents."

Behold the delinquent girl. If she fails to receive such treatment as sympathy and understanding alone can give her, she will curse society. If she is given the helping hand, the kindly smile, assistance of encouragement.

Dr. Sessions reveals her to us as she is in the following words:

"The delinquent girl is keenly alive; she responds and reacts to every external force and influence, both good and bad. In that her surroundings have for the most part been bad, she has responded to the bad more often than the good. Her emotional nature is highly developed. She has little conception of how to control her stimulated emotions. She possesses only a vague, misty sense of right and wrong. Truthfulness, clean living, right thinking, trustworthy conduct are things that must be taught to her line by line. She loves life. She longs for the gay, the bright, the beautiful, the joyous. She wants to be happy. She is industrious, willing, kind, generous, loving. She yearns for affection, praise and appreciation.

"This is the girl, badly born, badly trained, undisciplined, unrestrained, thrust into the world at twelve and fourteen years of age. She is an easy prey and a delicious morsel for the ravenous beast known as society.

"This is the girl, perhaps cursed by tainted blood before birth; reared in a home of poverty, inefficiency and discord; pushed into a cruel world while yet a child. She does not seem to feel that she is under obligation to anything or anybody . It isn't diffcult to see why she failed to meet the demands of an exacting social order, It isn't difficult to see why she found her way to a correctional institution."

The Indiana Girls' School puts Right Living before the delinquent girl and makes every effort to eradicate from her mind and her life the things that have been hurtful. Moreover, nothing is left undone to give her the proper attitude toward honest work, toward herself, toward her fellowkind, toward her Maker. She is persuaded to do right because it is right and to refrain from doing wrong because it is wrong. She is taught what her mother, possibly, never knew—how to be a good housewife, a good home maker. Then she is sent back to society under the guardianship of the School to earn her way and to make for herself a new place in the world.

Approximately three-fourths of the girls find themselves and take their places as constructive citizens. This fact speaks volumes for the School. One-fourth falls by the wayside despite efforts of love and sympathy—defeated before born.

Girls from the ages of ten and eighteen may be committed to the School by juvenile courts upon a charge. Occasionally, girls are sent to the School when there is little justification for doing so. On the other hand, many delinquent girls, who might have been greatly benefited and possibly saved to society, are put on probation, because there exists an erroneous notion that the School is "a terrible place." A judge of a juvenile court cannot wisely and justly handle cases involving delinquent girls until he has visited the institution and studied its achievements.

The Indiana Boys' School

This institution is trying to do what fathers should have done. It was established to mold character in unfortunate boys, to give them training in industry, to educate them to live among their fellows, to develop them physically.

"What are you doing, sonny?" the writer asked a barefoot youngster last summer after watching him jump from one impression in the mud of a vacant lot to another.

"I'm walkin' in my daddy's tracks," the youngster replied, stopping long enough to catch a glimpse of his inquisitor.

How many boys are now in correctional institutions because they walked in the "tracks" of their daddies? That question flashed through the writer's mind as he watched 400 boys below the age of 18 assemble for the evening meal at the Indiana Boys' School, a correctional institution. Every father of a boy ought to ponder the query as he makes a critical examination of his "tracks." They might be leading in the wrong direction!

The writer during a lecture tour found himself in a Western town with several hours to while away before the next train stopped for passengers. Becoming tired of loafing in the hotel, he decided to see that part of the town beyond the business section. He was walking along what seemed to be the residential street of the town's elite, when he saw a boy and a man rolling and tumbling on the lawn in front of a mansion. The writer stopped to enjoy the unusual picture and thus attracted the attention of the man. In a few minutes we had become acquainted with each other. The writer soon learned that the man and boy were father and son. For more than an hour we talked about the "men of tomorrow."

Much of what this father said has lingered in the writer's memory through the years. However, it was his explanation of why he took time to play with his son, even though the demands of a banking institution and a cattle ranch were many, that carried a mighty message.

"Billy and I are pals," he said, "and if I do my duty, we will never be otherwise. I want to be an influence in his life, but if I permitted myself to be too busy to play with him, a gulf of misunderstanding would early separate us. Now when his mind is most plastic, I can enter his life and grow with him. What I invest in him will bring returns so great that they are beyond evaluation. Daniel Webster once expressed a truth that has guided me like a divine star. He said: 'If we work upon marble, it will perish; if work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God, and love of our fellowmen, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.' Facing the facts, I see that regardless of the gold I may accumulate or the honors I may attain, if I fail as a father, in the eyes of my Maker, I'd be a most miserable failure."

A view of the Indiana Boys' School showing the monument erected by the boys to commemorate the valor of former students of the institution who served their country during the World War.

The Indiana Boys' School is trying to do what fathers should have done. The institution was established to mold character in unfortunate boys, to give them training in industry, to educate them to live among their fellows, to develop them physically. *(Continued on page 59)*

Board of State Charities

By J. A. BROWN, *Secretary*

MEMBERS OF BOARD

Francis H. Gavisk
William J. Sayers
Morris M. Feuerlicht
Wm. H. Eichhorn
Mrs. Florence H. Ham
Mrs. Julia Belle Tutewiler

The Board of State Charities is the social welfare department of the state government. It was established by the legislature of 1889, to maintain general supervision over the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions, state, county, township and municipal. Its chief duty is to inspect, report conditions to the Governor and the local officials concerned, recommend to them the improvements needed, and suggest to the legislature such new laws as seem desirable. The framers of the Board of State Charities law wisely refrained from making it an administrative board. The underlying principle is that the state, through its opportunity to study the whole field, shall help the different units to develop in accord with the best recognized thought and experience. From the beginning it has been the policy of the Board to encourage a feeling of local responsibility for anti-social conditions and to bring about reforms through education of public sentiment.

The Board is non-partisan. Its members serve without pay. They are appointed by the Governor for terms of three years. They appoint their own executive officer, who in turn appoints the employes. From time to time the legislature has given the Board additional duties, such as the supervision of county work for dependent and neglected children, the licensing of maternity hospitals and child-caring institutions, the deportation of non-resident paupers and mental cases who become public charges, and the approval of building plans for certain public institutions. The Board publishes a monthly bulletin, called The Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction. It carries a large free mailing list and is in constant demand among persons interested in the subject of social welfare.

Besides the twenty state institutions, the Board is officially interested in some 250 local institutions caring for public wards. State and local institutions together have some 23,000 inmates, and the care of these inmates and the aid extended some 25,000 indigent families by township trustees costs the public about eight million dollars annually.

Indiana State School for the Deaf

The School takes little children, seven years of age, and accomplishes the seemingly impossible with them. They depart from the School, educated in the fundamentals of knowledge and trained to do useful work.

Indiana was the first commonwealth in the United States to establish by statute a school for the deaf, open to all. This was done in 1844. The long stride forward is described in a report, dated 1851, as follows:

"The doors of all asylums built at public expense for mutes, for the blind, and for lunatics were thrown open to all, that their blessings like the rain and dew of Heaven, might freely descend on these children of misfortune throughout the state, without money and without price."

Harry Best in his book entitled "The Deaf" says that Indiana's action "is probably the broadest benevolent legislation ever enacted."

The purpose of the Indiana State School for the Deaf is purely educational. "Unfortunately it was originally called an asylum," Dr. O. M. Pittenger, superintendent of the institution, said to the writer, "but in 1907, the General Assembly wisely changed its name from 'The Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb' to 'The Indiana State School for the Deaf,' and thus officially recognized it as a part of the educational system of the state. Many visitors, including parents of deaf children, are surprised when they first learn that the School is far from being an asylum or a custodial institution. It should be apparent that under our system of free education, provision must be made for the deaf. The difficulty of their education makes it more economical to educate them in a special school than in the schools of their respective communities. Furthermore, the results are much more satisfactory Instructors who know how to teach those with a defective sense of hearing and a sympathetic understanding of what deafness means to children, contribute greatly to the education and adjustment of the deaf."

DR. O. M. PITTENGER
Superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Deaf

The School follows a course of study practically the same as that of any public educational system. The subjects of the common and high school are taught. In addition, carefully planned industrial courses provide beneficial training. The boys may study printing, woodworking, shoemending, painting and agriculture; the girls, the usual household arts.

English is a foreign language to the deaf and its mastery is exceedingly difficult for them. Many children come to the School at the age of seven without possessing any language. They lack even a vocabulary of the most common words. Their progress at first is very slow, but they soon learn words, phrases, and sentences from the lips of trained teachers and in less time than the average person thinks possible they learn to read, write and SPEAK surprisingly well.

Most of the teaching in the primary and intermediate grades is done orally, but in the upper grades and in a number of special classes the "combined method," including a system of signs, a manua alphabet and oral instruction, is used.

The sign language, it might be well to explain, consists of gestures, bodily movements, mimic actions, pantomime and postures. To carry a close shade of meaning, even the shrugging of the shoulders, the raising of eyebrows and the expression of the face are caught by the observant eye of the deaf.

The manual alphabet enables the deaf to spell with their fingers, the letters being represented on the hand.

The manual alphabet and the sign language constitute what has been called the silent tongue. Many of the deaf become such masters of the "unspoken language" that they use it with grace, warmth and expressiveness.

The classes in the School are small so as to enable the teachers to give their pupils much individual attention. Dr. Pittenger contends that a teacher cannot do her best work with more than eight pupils in a class, but for financial reasons some classes number as many as fourteen.

Physical education is emphasized and athletics

(*Continued on page 61*)

THE SILENT HOOSIERS

Central States Deaf Basketball Champions of 1928

Rear row from left to right: Arthur G. Norris, coach, Indianapolis; John Lutheran, Knox; O. M. Pittenger, Supt.; A. H. Norris, Manager; Frank Cooper, Wilkinson; John A. Gough, Assistant Coach, Muncie. Middle row from left to right: John Suite, Indianapolis; Clarence McHenry, Jasonville; Earl Rensberger, Indianapolis; Edward Poska, Seelyville; Charles Coole, Terre Haute; Robert Downing, Indianapolis; Charles Lawson, Marion Front row from left to right; Joe Rosie, Terre Haute; Weldon Fouts, Indianapolis; Richard James, New Albany; Perry Redman, Columbia City; George Packer, Dugger; Charles Robbins, Indianapolis. Richard James, forward, Edward Poska, center, and Charles Coole, guard, were placed on the National All-Star Deaf Basketball Team. Perry Redman, forward, was placed on the Second National All-Star Deaf Basketball Team.

JESS LISTON AND HIS TEACHER

Our Jess -- Deaf and Blind

By Miss Nettie Newell, His Teacher

"I could not get his interest or attention, so I continued letting him lie sprawled on the floor in front of the wall ventilator, opening and closing it with a vengeance. His hands and face were all smeared with soot and dirt from his investigations of it. He was enjoying the vibrations of that ventilator upon his body. I was enduring the pistol-like shots of it in my ear."

The above is an entry made in a diary the first month Jess Liston, our deaf-blind pupil, was in school. Between the date of this entry and the present, is "a great gulf fixed." I shall tell of the lad as we all love him today.

He is so happy! He understands that he comes to school for a purpose, and he is eager to learn. It gives him great joy when anything new is presented to him in the school room.

His sense of numbers is fine. He can now do simple abstract and concrete problems in addition, carrying in the tens column. Simple subtraction he easily understands. If he has seven sticks for instance, and I ask him to give me nine, quick as a flash comes "No." If I ask him to give me six, he will begin counting that many. He nearly always counts combinations. He knows the multiplication tables through 6's, and multiplies with one finger and carries.

He can tell time to the minute by his clock, which is just an ordinary one, with the glass removed and small pieces of sandpaper pasted above the numbers. It is not unusual to hear his voice ring out in the schoolroom, "26 minutes after 10," or whatever the time may be.

The days of the week, the weeks of the month, this week, last week, next week, this month and next month, are all clear to him. He also knows the year.

Money, as a medium of exchange, is clear to him. He knows he can buy candy with it from his much loved gymnasium teacher, Miss Pfeifer. He knows it pays the barber for cutting his hair. He calls a nickle and dime by their common

(*Continued on page 77*)

Indiana School for the Blind

It is interesting to observe the instruction of the blind when a skillful teacher conducts a class. The sightless pupils are taught as thoroughly as the more fortunate pupils of the public schools.

They live in darkness. Their misfortunes and struggles, their sorrows and fortitude; their attainments and heroism fill many an unwritten page of life. A sigh of compassion rises to our lips, and tears of sympathy well to our eyes as we see them grope along the street with a cane for a guide. Their affliction is the most grievous which mayhap befalls the sons of men—they are the blind.

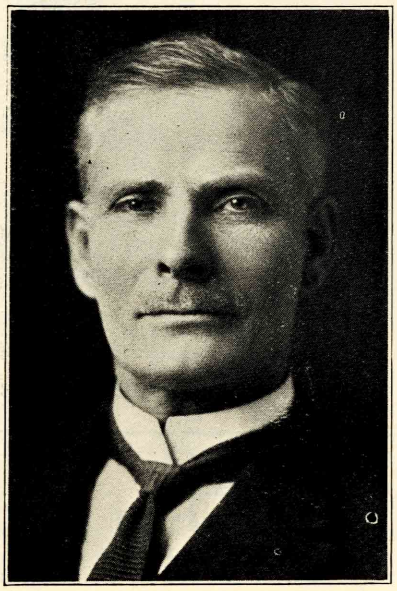
In the United States there are approximately 70,000 blind men, women and children, of whom about 2500 live in Indiana.

The number of sightless in the years of childhood is comparatively small, while in later periods of life there are marked increases, the relative proportions growing steadily with each successive group up to extreme old age. Dr. Henry Best in his book entitled "The Blind" makes the following estimate: "Under twenty years of age, practically one-tenth of all the blind are found; from twenty to forty-nine, more than three fifths."

The causes of blindness are numerous. Diseases and accidents, however, stand at the top as arch-destroyers of vision.

Much blindness can be prevented. Timely and skilled medical attention when disease is threatening sight will often save vision. Too many people neglect "sore eyes" and pay a terrible penalty. Common ailments of childhood, such as scarlet fever, measles, meningitis, mumps, and smallpox may cause blindness. Therefore, it is highly important to prevent the contagion of these infectious diseases. Venereal diseases, directly and indirectly, contribute to the distruction of sight more extensively than people realize. Ophthalmia neonatorum (baby's sore eyes), keratitis (an affection of the cornea) and conjunctivitis ("pink eye") are infectious diseases that can be cured by simple remedies before there is damage to sight. Accidents and injuries to eyes resulting in blindness emphasize the wisdom of employing proper safeguards.

The extent to which heredity contributes to blindness is uncertain. However, careful studies of the parentage of the blind reveal that only a comparatively small portion of all blindness is to be ascribed to hereditary action.



MR. GEORGE S. WILSON
Superintendent of the Indiana School for the Blind

The lot of the blind arouses sympathy in those who have eyes that see, but what the sightless prefer is an opportunity to earn a living without charity. Too long men and women without vision, skilled tradesmen and handworkers, have been compelled to beg or live in an almshouse or depend upon relatives. It is woefully difficult for the blind to find work which will enable them to support themselves. The plight of the blind woman is even more pathetic than that of the blind man.

Industrial homes help the blind solve the problem of earning a living. The attitude of the public toward the products of these institutions, however, has been unfortunate. A notion that the brooms, baskets, etc., manufactured by the blind are of inferior quality has seriously affected the selling of the outputs of industrial homes. Possibly advertising campaigns which will inform the public as to the quality of the goods made by the sightless may help the situation.

The Indiana Industrial Home was established in 1899, as a private institution, but in 1915 it was adopted by the State. The Industrial Home is located in Indianapolis.

The education of the blind has long received more than passing attention. The first school for the sightless was established by Valentin Hauy in Paris toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was given the name of Institution National des Jeunes Aveugles. Hauy is known as "the Apostle of the Blind."

The first school for the blind in the United States opened its doors August, 1832. It was located in Boston. Dr. John D. Fisher, through his enthusiastic interest in the blind, made possible the establishment of the School.

The Indiana School for the Blind was established at Indianapolis in 1847, before which time

(Continued on page 62)

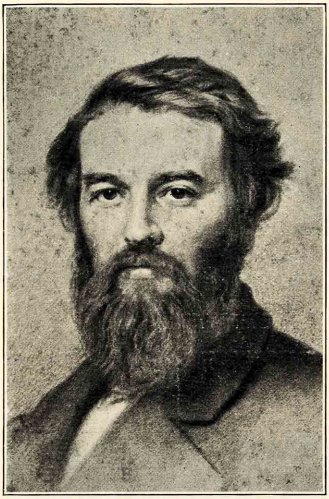
Indiana State Soldiers' Home

When a nation fails to recall the deeds of heroic men and women who preserved the heritages that were puchased at a fearful price, oblivion is skulking in the shadows of catastrophe a few short paces in the rear of a stumbling civilization.

Situated on a scenic, wooded plateau overlooking the historic Wabash river, five miles northeast of Lafayette, is the Indiana State Soldiers' Home, an institution for the support of disabled or destitute veterans of America's wars, their wives or widows, and army nurses. Indiana was the second commonwealth to provide a place of comfort for the wives and widows of those who had served the United States as soldiers, sailors or marines during the days of stress; Wisconsin being first. This fact should give every Hoosier thrills of pride and satisfaction.

The Home was established through the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic. The first step toward its establishment was taken in 1886 at the department encampment of that year, when Col. D. N. Foster, in his address, called attention to a conspicuous need and made a definite recommendation. The proposed project was put aside temporarily, so as to prevent the failure of the movement for the erection of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis. At the encampment of 1891, the urgent need for a soldiers' home was again emphasized, this time, by Department Commander Gil. R. Stormont. A committee was appointed to push the project. It was composed of the following veterans of the Civil War: James R. Carnahan, W. H. Tucker, David N. Foster, C. J. Murphy, D. F. Spees, Andrew Fite, H. B. Martin, U. D. Cole, A. O. Marsh, C. M. Travis, W. S. Haggard, D. B. McConnell, Jacob J. Todd and Jasper E. Lewis.

After receiving as a gift 220 acres of land and $5,633 in cash from the city of Lafayette and the county of Tippecanoe, the Indiana Department of the Grand Army of the Republic asked the Legislature of 1893 for further assistance, but the bill of appropriation died in the Senate during the closing hours of the session. However, the Legislature of 1895 appropriated $75,000 for the Home. It was opened in July 1896.



CAPT. ALEXANDER LAWRIE

Mrs. Laura E. Ingersoll, the friendly and efficient dean of the Home, has seen the institution grow from the day the first tree was felled to make room for a structure to the present—there now being 95 buildings.

A modern hospital with a capacity of 250 beds provides facilities for the treatment of the Home's aged residents. There are three skilled doctors on the medical staff and they do everything possible for their patients.

Excellent meals are prepared in spotless kitchens and served in cheerful dining rooms. The patients of the hospital are given food according to their physical condition.

The items in the following menus were served the day the writer visited the Home:

BREAKFAST — Fruit, oat meal, bacon, biscuits.

DINNER — Beef, potatoes, cabbage salad, beans, pudding.

SUPPER — Irish stew, macaroni with tomatoes, fruit, cookies.

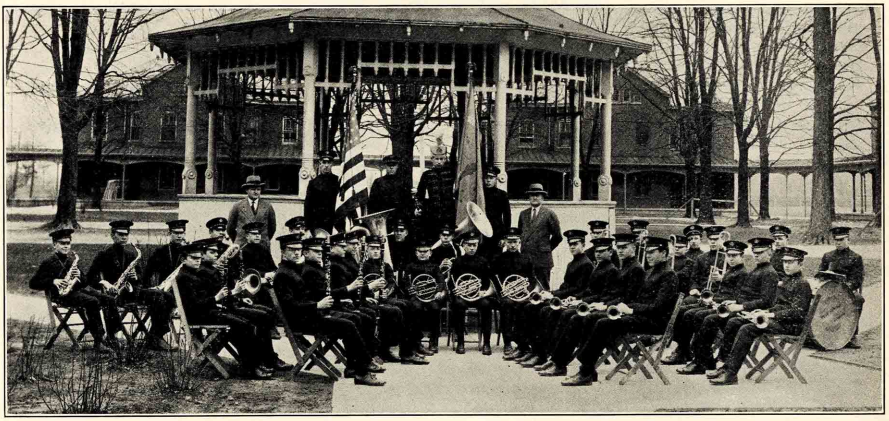
Bread, butter, crackers, coffee, tea or milk and spreads were served with every meal.

The room occupied by the residents of the Home are clean and attractive. The atmosphere of an institution was pleasingly absent from all of them.

Motion pictures of the best, lectures and concerts are regular recreational as well as educational features in the Home. A chaplain devotes all his time to the spiritual welfare of the veterans, the wives and widows of veterans.

The policy of the state has always been to appropriate somewhat less than is necessary for the support of the Home, empowering the board of trustees to supplement the amount furnished through legislative action (a per capita of $16) by providing for the contribution of a part of the pensions which the residents receive from the federal government. However, no commonwealth of the United States has been more generous to the veterans of wars, their wives or widows, than Indiana. (*Continued on page 64*)

The basketball teams of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home have demonstrated the spirit of true sportsmanship on the floors of many gymnasiums throughout Central Indiana.



The famous band of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

The Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home

Hundreds of boys and girls have gone forth from the Home and taken their places in society as useful citizens. Many have distinguished themselves.

"What will become of my children?" the dying soldier moaned as he tossed feverishly on a cot of a hospital beyond the scenes of a fratricidal war.

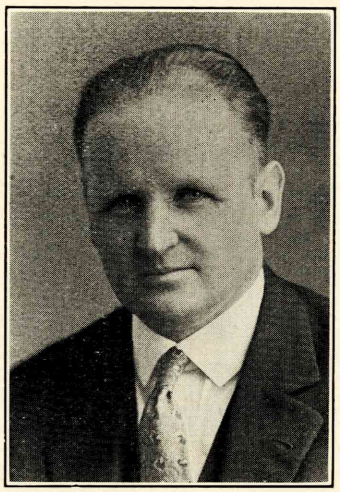
"The government will provide for them," George Merritt assured the soldier.

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, I am."

George Merritt returned to Indiana after the close of the Civil War with the picture of the dying soldier and father in his memory.

Early in the summer of 1865, a meeting was called in the office of Governor Oliver P. Morton to devise ways and means to establish a home for soldiers. George Merritt attended it and made a plea for the orphans of those who had given their lives to their country. After a long discussion it was decided that to combine the home for soldiers and the home for orphans would be so great an undertaking as to endanger the success of both. The decision left Mr. Merritt to fulfill at least his share of the country's obligation and the assurances he had given many dying soldiers.



MR. LESLIE A. CORTNER
Superintendent of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home

He gave the problem which rested heavily on his mind much thought. A feasible plan finally presented itself. According to it, the orphans of soldiers throughout the state who were destitute would be divided into families of ten, each to be given to the care of one woman to whom a fixed sum of money would be paid from contributions.

In Miss Susan Fussell, Mr. Merritt found a woman of the right kind, who was willing to be the foster mother of the first family of ten orphans. On the 24th day of November, 1865, she took charge of four fatherless children, making a home for them in two rooms of the Military Hospital, Indianapolis. Within a short time thereafter, she had her family of ten youngsters.

In April 1866, Miss Fussell took her charges and moved to Knightstown Springs (now Knightstown). There she established as a private enterprise what is today the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, a state institution.

The trustees and superintendent of the Home are authorized and required by law to receive, as pupils into the institution, orphans and children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses of the United States, residing in Indiana, who are under the age of sixteen years and who may be destitute of means of support and education. They are supported, educated and trained in vocations therein until eighteen years of age, unless for good cause discharged sooner.

The present enrollment of the Home is approximately 500 and increasing steadily.

L. A. Cortner, who has been superintendent of the institution since October 1, 1923, is by training and temperament well fitted for the position he holds. In his wife he has an excellent co-worker. The two make a delightful and uncommon combination.

The thing that impressed the writer the most during his recent visit at the Home was the prevailing happiness of the children. Even the tiny tots were full of smiles that speak the language of contentment.

The children are grouped in divisions of 25 with a governess in charge of each. Every room furnishsed like that of the better type of home. The sleeping quarters are unusually clean and healthfully airy.

The children eat their meals in a central dining room. A linen cloth covers every table. The food is served and eaten in chinaware. Silver knives, forks and spoons are used. Every meal is opened with a prayer of thanks.

The food served is exceptionally good and plentiful. The following menus are noteworthy:

BREAKFAST

Corn Flakes, Scrambled Eggs, Stewed Prunes, Bread, Butter, Milk, Cereal and Coffee.

DINNER

Roast Pork, Onion Dressing, Mashed Potatoes, Creamed Peas, Slaw, Bread, Fruit Jello, Cake.

SUPPER

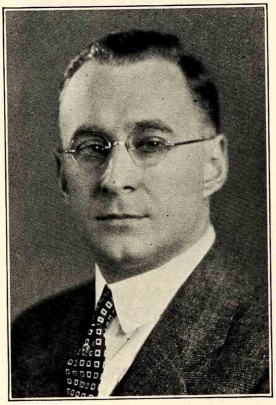
Minced Ham, Peanut Butter, Buns, Fresh Fruit, Cookies and Milk.(*Continued on page 63*)

Indiana's Medical Center

The Robert W. Long Hospital, the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children and the William H. Coleman Hospital for Women, are a part of the Indiana University medical center situated in West Michigan Street, Indianapolis. The medical center also includes the Indiana University School of Medicine, the Indiana University Training School for Nurses and the Social Service Department of the Indiana University. All are operated under the direction of the Trustees of the Indiana University.

Indiana's medical center is recognized throughout the country as one of the leading institutions for medical education. Two hundred ninety medical students are enrolled in the Medical School and 165 in the Indiana University Training School for Nurses. The hospitals afford excellent clinical facilities for the teaching of medical students, nurses, social workers, dietitians and technicians, as well as contributing services of inestimable value to those needing a hospital's care and cannot afford the same.

THE ROBERT W. LONG HOSPITAL was established through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Long, who made a gift of $250,000.00 to the State of Indiana, through the Trustees of Indiana University. The hospital was opened for patients in June, 1914, and has served patients from every county in the State. Last year, 82 counties were represented among the patients admitted for treatment. The hospital is intended primarily for the sick poor of the rural districts and those communities that do not have adequate hospital facilities. Those persons unable to pay are received free of expense when certified by their township trustee as to indigency. To those persons of very moderate financial means a low rate of $10.00 per week is charged, in which case a certificate is required from a state, county, municipal or township official, certifying to the worthiness of the patient. A few private rooms, several beds in wards, afford accommodations for patients who are able to pay full rates.



MR. ROBERT E. NEFF
Administrator of the Indiana University Hospitals

Twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight patients were admitted to the hospital during the past year, about 80 percent of whom were the so-called charity patients. The hospital is filled to capacity at all times and carries a waiting list averaging about 125 patients. A hospital twice the capacity would barely meet the demands now being made upon it. The hospital offers its services to those patients requiring active medical or surgical treatment, and those cases requiring merely institutional care are not acceptable nor are patients with mental or contagious diseases eligible for admission.

THE WILLIAM H. COLEMAN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN was made possible by a gift from Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coleman, of Indianapolis, in memory of their daughter Suemma Coleman Atkins. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman contributed approximately $350,000.00 to build the hospital. The Coleman gift was accepted by the State of Indiana in the Legislature of 1927, which Act of the Legislature appropriated $75,000.00 annually for its support and maintenance. The hospital was opened for patients in October, 1927.

The hospital has a capacity of 100 beds, including bassinets for infants, and is intended primarily for maternity cases, with accommodations for a limited number of gynecological patients. The majority of the beds in the hospital are available for those persons who are unable to pay for hospital services and are designed primarily to meet the needs of those persons without means, or with limited means, so that they may avail themselves of the best possible professional care through this institution. Those persons unable to pay are received free of expense when certified by their township trustee as to indigency. To those persons of very moderate financial means, a low rate of $10.50 a week is charged, in which case a certificate is required from a state, county, municipal or township official, certifying to the worthiness of the patient. Several private rooms are available as well as a few beds on the public wards for those persons who are able to pay full rates.

(*Continued on page 68*)

INDIANA STATE SANATORIUM

It is startling how many children are afflicted with tuberculosis. Yet with prompt and scientific care most of them can be cured. Ninety-five percent. of the children treated by the Indiana State Sanatorium are discharged apparently free from active tuberculosis.

Thousands now living in the State of Indiana will die young, because the facilities for the care and treatment of men, women and children infected with tuberculosis are inadequate—tragically inadequate. The Indiana State Sanatorium, four miles east of Rockville, and the few county sanatoria of the state lack necessary buildings and equipment to cope with the White Plague. The plight of those suffering from tuberculosis is pathetic at best. Consider then a condition that compels uncounted numbers to travel the tuberculous trails of untimely death when they might live a normal span of years with proper care and treatment.

The Indiana State Sanatorium, according to the law under which it operates, can accept only cases of recoverable pulmonary tuberculosis.

It is not in all cases easy to differentiate between glandular tuberculosis of children and eliminate a pulmonary involvement. The strictly glandular infection may, and in a large number of instances does, invade lung tissue. The glandular form belongs very largely to childhood and is amenable to treatment. The per centum of recoveries in such cases, forestalling pulmonary trouble later, establishes the fact that such cases should receive treatment not only for the relief in the given case but as an economical measure.

DR. AMOS CARTER
Superintendent of the Indiana State Sanatorium

There exists an urgent demand for a sanatorium which can treat bone, joint and other forms of tuberculosis. Moreover, it is folly to limit the facilities for the care and treatment of tuberculous men, women and children. The state pays a tremendous price in doing so.

There are people who contend that the counties should provide sanatoria for those cases that the Indiana State Sanatorium cannot accept. Only a large county with a considerable amount of taxables can afford to construct and maintain a sanatorium. Therefore, only a few counties have sanatoria. The problem, obviously, is one that should receive the attention of the state as a whole. The State Board of Health holds this opinion and contends that the state should take the initiative and assume the expense of providing at least one State Sanatorium for the care and treatment of indigent and advanced cases of tuberculosis.

"The per centum of cures of moderately advanced cases is great enough to justify the statement that it is more than simply worthwhile for the state to contribute to the efficient care of this class," says Dr. Amos Carter, superintendent of the Indiana State Sanatorium. "Far advanced cases do recover, and while the percentage of recoveries is relatively small, it is essential to give all such cases proper care in an infirmary. There are thousands of moderately advanced and far advanced cases in the state which are a frightful menace to unafflicted citizens. Many of these are destitute, having no means of support; and lacking all the necessities that make for proper care, they are pitifully neglected."

The writer made a careful investigation of the Indiana State Sanatorium recently. He is thoroughly convinced that its capacity should be doubled or tripled even though limited to the treatment of only recoverable pulmonary tuberculosis, as at present. Ponder the status of affairs. Four hundred men, women and children in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis are waiting to be admitted to the State Sanatorium. The lack of facilities makes it impossible to provide for them immediately. How many will die because they failed to receive treatment when the chances of arresting the disease were excellent? A woeful number. To what extent will they spread tuberculosis before they are properly isolated? More than is generally realized.

It is startling how many children are afflicted with tuberculosis. Yet with prompt and scientific care most of them can be cured. Ninety-five per cent. of the children treated by the Indiana State Sanatorium are discharged apparently free from active tuberculosis, according to Dr. Carter.

How do children become infected with tuberculosis?

Dr. H. B. Pirkle, in the Hoosier Rescuer, offi-

(Continued on page 38)

(*Continued from page 37*)

cial publication of the Indiana State Sanatorium, answers this question graphically. "We believe that infection may occur through the breathing of dust, laden with tubercle bacilla (a tiny plant with one cell) from dried sputum," the doctor writes "What percentage of infections occurs this way, we do not know; but we are quite sure that the careless consumptive, expectorating on the floor or sidewalk is a menace to the public.

"We believe that infection may occur through the breathing in of the fine spray emitted when a tuberculous patient coughs, sneezes or talks forcibly. The fine droplets of sputum are probably thrown into the air for a distance of about three feet and remain suspended in the air for perhaps 20 or 30 minutes.

"We believe that infection may occur through infected foods, particularly milk from tuberculous cows. Milk forms one of the principal articles of diet for children, thereby increasing the significance of this factor. Foods handled by persons with 'open' tuberculosis are in some instances the source of infection.

"We believe that infection may occur from so-called raw sputum. Children play upon the ground and, in games like marbles, often get their hands smeared by the sputum expectorated by the careless individual. If then the child puts his contaminated fingers in his mouth, which he does do, we can readily see how infection in this manner may occur.

"Tuberculous adults, kissing children, form another serious danger of infection. There are a thousand and one ways in which infection by sputum transference may occur. And when we begin to realize this fact, we cease to be astonished at the fact that so many children become infected with tubercle bacillus."

Every adult ought to know the signs which point to tuberculosis. Nature is kind and has given us certain and definite signals that reveal dangerous bodily conditions.

The more important symptoms of tuberculosis are: languor and easy fatigue; loss of weight; slight afternoon fever; periodic hoarseness or loss of voice; prolonged cough or frequent colds; indefinite pains in neck and shoulder.

Other symptoms that may suggest tuberculosis are: rapid pulse and palpitation; loss of appetite and digestive disturbances; shortness of breath; nervousness; increased tendency to perspire.

A careful consideration of the more important factors in the cure of active tuberculosis gives us an understanding of how necessary the sanatoria are in the fight for health. Briefly, they are: competent medical supervision; complete rest under favorable conditions; carefully balanced and adequate nourishment suited to the individual; abundance of open air and, if possible, sunshine; relief from infections other than those of tuberculosis; relief from physical and mental strains from sources other than tuberculosis.

The care and treatment of those suffering from tuberculosis includes more than the average citizen realizes. In fact very few people have more than a superficial knowledge of what constitutes the program in a sanatorium. Following the routine of a day in the Indiana State Sanatorium will give one some comprehension of "the battle for health."

At the Indiana State Sanatorium both adults and children are given care and treatment. However, it will be necessary to consider only "a day with a child" to present salient facts.

The children are awakened at 6:30 a. m. The temperature and pulse of each child is taken and recorded. From 6:30 to 7:00 the children dress and make their beds. Then they are given half an hour to prepare for breakfast, which comes at 7:30. Immediately after breakfast, each child that needs it receives necessary treatment. School opens at 8:20 and continues until 12:00. The children have thirty minutes in which to prepare for dinner. From 12:30 to 1:15 the children eat their dinner and play. Then at 1:15 they prepare for the afternoon rest in their beds. The children attending school remain in their beds until 3:30; the others until 4:00. Temperature and pulse of each child are again taken and recorded. The afternoon session of the school is from 4:00 to 5:00. The younger children who do not attend school play with their toys and otherwise amuse themselves until 5:00. At 5:00 all the children prepare for supper. Supper is called at 5:30 and continues until 6:00. From 6:00 to 7:00 is an hour devoted to play. At 7:15 all the children are in bed for the night.

The Indiana State Sanatorium is doing more than helping the children regain their health Their educational welfare receives the most careful attention. This is important. A child seeking health can continue his or her studies within the institution and then when discharged return to the public school on a basis that avoids the discouragements of retardation.

All the subjects of the common school in a first class educational system are taught by competent teachers. School is in session six days a week. Saturday morning being devoted to Manual training, domestic science and occupational work.

The demonstration home, a beautiful log cabin, was recently completed. The contributions of the Tri Kappa Sorority, the Junior Red Cross and a large number of individuals made it possible. Mrs. Amos Carter was the moving spirit behind the splendid project.

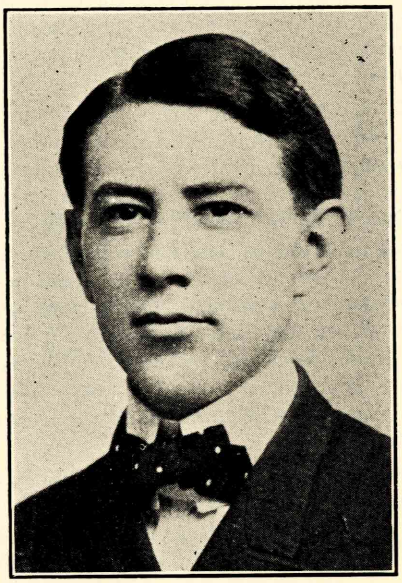
In this home the girls are taught how to keep a home in such a manner as to provide for the demands of health. The knowledge which they acquire here will contribute to the bettering of conditions in their own homes when they return to them and spread the gospel of sanitation beyond them.

Treatment in a sanatorium has a marked ad-

(*Continued on page 76*)

The Indiana Village for Epileptics

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of early diagnosis and treatment in every case of epilepsy"—Dr. Van Nuys.



DR. W. C. VAN NUYS
Superintendent of the Indiana Village for Epileptics

Epilepsy has been called the most mysterious disease of human history. The literature on it is filled with discredited theories. Many careful investigations have been made by competent men, but frequently brilliant guesses and startling conclusions distort their work. Despite many theories, numerous speculations and carefully recorded symptoms, the words of Coviat still seem to be true—"We are dealing with a disorder of unknown nature."

The Romans attributed great sanctity and unusual powers to those persons who were afflicted with epilepsy which they classified as "a sacred disease." Prophecies delivered during pretended convulsions were accepted as messages from the gods.

Frequently, in ancient times, the epileptic was a wanderer. He lived upon charity, bestowed to procure his blessing or avoid his curse.

Julius Caesar, Lord Byron and Napoleon Bonaparte were epileptics. However, the persons who attained success despite epilepsy are very few in number.

Epilepsy may be defined as a chronic progressive disorder characterized by recurrent attacks of impairment or loss of consciousness, with or without convulsions, often accompanied by mental and physical deterioration.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are many epileptics and most people come in contact with them, no class of unfortunates is so little understood. To the average person, the epileptic is an individual incapacitated occasionally by "fits" or seizures, but otherwise normal.

"Study of the confirmed epileptic when he is at his best, that is, in the intervals of his seizures, gives us some conception of the nature of his disorder," Dr. W. C. Van Nuys, superintendent of the Indiana Village for Epileptics, New Castle, explained to the writer during a most interesting and enlightening conversation recently. "He is self-centered to a degree almost unbelievable. He is wrapped up in himself. It is surprising how few contacts he has with the outside world. An epileptic of fair mentality may live for years in an institution in close association with others of his kind and not learn the names of any of his associates. His emotional capacity is limited. He cares little for friends or relatives except as they contribute to his comfort or support. He has an exaggerated opinion of his own importance. If left entirely alone, he is usually quiet, but trifles irritate and lead him to acts of violence. His thoughts are of himself and he is unable to adapt himself to the simplest situations. His reactions to the daily occurrences of life are primitive and child-like. He has no insight as to his mental condition, which he believes to be normal. Slowness of thought and action are manifested from an early period due not to lessened perception, but to indifference and pre-occupation. The dementia, characteristic of the chronic epileptic, is of this type, a gradual concentration of interest in self to the exclusion of interest in everything else. The individual who becomes epileptic is an individual with a distinct defect that can sometimes be ascertained before the occurrence of frank epileptic seizures. This defect handicaps him in that it makes him less able to withstand the stresses of life. Many epileptic children are also feeble-minded, but they usually display in some degree, the traits outlined, which are not characteristic of non-convulsive feeble-minded persons.

"Sporadic cases of epilepsy are found in the best families; but a large percentage of epilepsy is found in defective families and defective families tend to congregate in the larger centers of population. They are attracted by the activity and excitement of urban life and by the greater opportunities for employment. Factories that employ unskilled labor attract defective families. Cities that have undergone boom periods usually have a high percentage of defective families. People in large numbers are attracted to such

(*Continued on page 40*)

(*Continued from page 39*)

cities when times are good and wages high. When times are hard and wages low, the better class that has been attracted leaves and the defectives, who never save money and therefor cannot leave, remain. Moreover, foreigners flock to the cities. A larger percentage of epileptics is found among the foreign-born than the native-population.

"In rural communities few defective families are found where the soil is good and land prices high. If defective families ever have valuable property, some one is quite sure to take it away from them. In rural communities defective families are found where the soil is thin and poor.

"A subject of considerable importance to the student of mental defectiveness in Indiana and which can be mentioned only, at this time, is the type of pioneers who first settled the various counties of the state. The lines of travel except in the extreme southern part of the state were east and west, rather than north and south. Roughly, it may be said that Northern Indiana was first occupied by settlers from New York, Northern Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio and the Central part of the state by persons from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Central Ohio. Some of the earliest settlers at Madison and other southern Indiana points were from Maryland but many came from below the Ohio river. We have come to expect a large number of mental defectives from certain localities because of the influence of their early settlement. For instance, in colonial days when the English prisons were filled to overflowing, the prisoners were loaded on ships and brought to the Virginias. Many of these people found their way to Kentucky. It has been clearly shown that many of the descendants of these English prisoners have come to Southern Indiana from Kentucky, most of them since the year 1840.

"Every recent case of epilepsy should be given an opportunity for observation and treatment. This can be better provided in a properly equipped state institution than anywhere else. Therefore, no mistake will be made in sending any recent case of epilepsy to a state institution. By recent cases I mean those of one year or less duration and the earlier they are committed the better. These cases should have the most careful observation and treatment immeditely after the occurrence of the first seizure. When we consider that epilepsy is a disorder that so profoundly affects an individual both mentally and physically, we may conclude that the causes have been operative for some time before the first seizure occurs. In other words, we may say that in all probability the occurrence of the first seizure is really a late stage in the development of the disorder.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of early diagnosis and treatment in every case of epilepsy. In a very short time after the occurrence of seizures, mental deterioration begins in most cases and this deterioration is of a permanent type.

"The tendency in epilepsy, as previously stated, is toward mental degradation. Occasionally, we find cases of rather long duration without marked mental symptoms. The prospect of helping these individuals is fairly good and they should be given the advantage of treatment in a properly equipped institution.

"The two classes of cases just mentioned, the recent cases and those who have undergone little or no mental deterioration, are the only cases that can be expected to show any real improvement as a result of commitment to an institution. The intervals of seizures, the so-called 'inter-paroxysmal period,' when the patient is at his best should be used as the standard for estimation of the amount of mental deterioration in a given case. If in these intervals, mental symptoms of any kind are marked, it may be taken for granted that a defect has become established that will be permanent.

"However, it is frequently necessary to commit epileptics to an institution, not in the hope of curing them or improving their condition, in-so-far as epilepsy is concerned, but for family reasons.

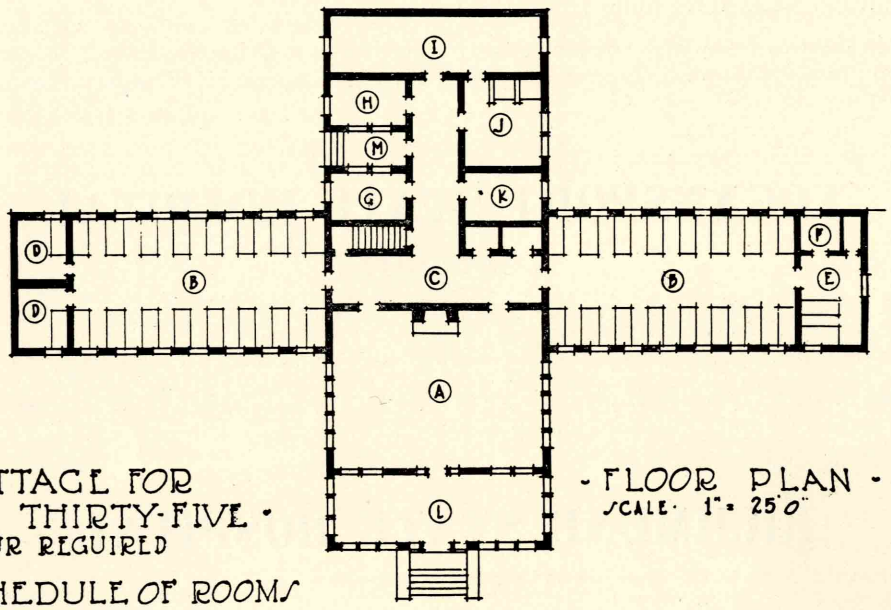
"A boy, the oldest of the family, has had epilepsy since early childhood. There are several younger children in the family. The parents have always kept him at home. Because of his infirmity he has been shielded and protected. He has been petted and allowed to do as he pleased. He has not been taught self-control, obedience or respect for the rights of other persons. At about the age of puberty, twelve to fifteen years, he becomes much stronger, physically, and at the same time becomes unruly. He attacks the other children of the family and the mother finds herself unable to control him. Perhaps he threatens the mother with a hatchet or knife. Such cases are very common.

"There is another extremely common type. The family consists of the parents and several children, one child an epileptic. The mother has cared for the epileptic child. The mother dies. The father would be able to work and keep the family together if it were not for this child who requires constant attention. The father must remain at home and assume this duty, or perhaps another child must be kept out of school or employment for that purpose; or in such a family the father may die. The mother would be able to support the family with the aid of the normal children if it were not necessary for her to remain at home to care for the epileptic child.

"Less common, but still an important type comes to my mind. Of a family of several children, one is an epileptic. As the normal children become older, they avoid inviting their friends

(*Continued on page 74*)

· INDIANA · VILLAGE · FOR · EPILEPTICS ·
· FEMALE · GROUP ·

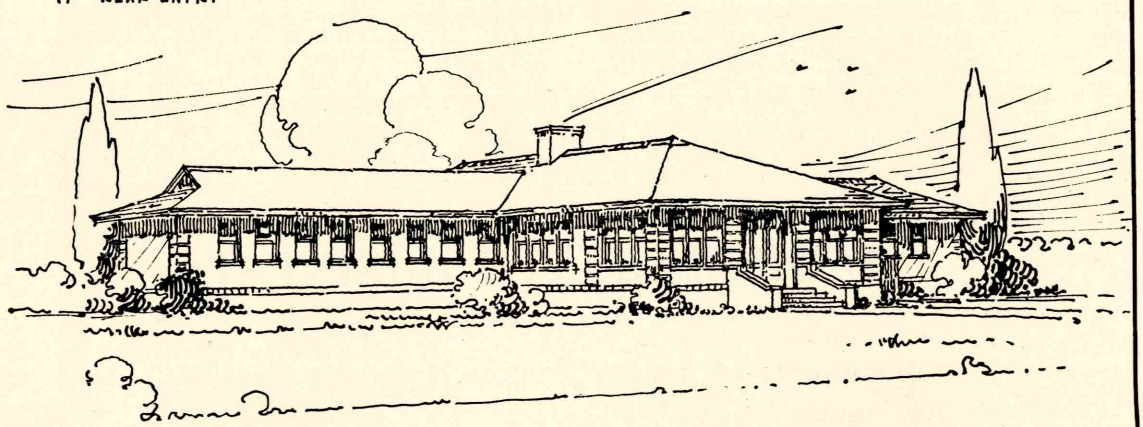


COTTAGE FOR THIRTY-FIVE · FOUR REQUIRED

· FLOOR PLAN ·
SCALE · 1" = 25'0"

SCHEDULE OF ROOMS

A DAY ROOM
B DORMITORY
C CORRIDOR
D PATIENTS ROOMS
E ATTENDANTS ROOM
F ATTENDANTS BATH
G TOILET ROOM
H SHOE ROOM
I CLOTHING ROOM
J BATH ROOM.
K LAVATORY
L PORCH
M REAR ENTRY



HERBERT FOLTZ · ARCHITECT

PLATE IX

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL

"CENTRAL"

Superintendent: Dr. Max A. Bahr, since December 8, 1923.

Established: 1844; opened November 21, 1848. Located within the limits of Indianapolis on West Washington street three miles from the "Circle."

Counties in district from which patients are received: Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Hamilton, Howard, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Miami, Newton, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Wabash, Warren and White.

LOGANSPORT STATE HOSPITAL

"LONGCLIFF"

Superintendent: Dr. Samuel Dodds, since June 1, 1920.

Established: 1883; opened July 1, 1888. Located two miles west of Logansport.

Counties in district from which patients are received: Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall, Porter, Pulaski, Starke, and St. Joseph.

RICHMOND STATE HOSPITAL

"EASTHAVEN"

Superintendent: Dr. L. F. Ross, since December 13, 1923.

Estabilshed: 1883; opened August 4, 1890. Located two miles west of Richmond.

Counties in district from which patients are received: Adams, Allen, Blackford, DeKalb, Delaware, Grant, Henry, Huntington, Jay, Lagrange, Noble, Randolph, Steuben, Union, Wayne, Wells and Whitley.

EVANSVILLE STATE HOSPITAL

"WOODMERE"

Superintendent: Dr. Charles E. Laughlin, since June 1, 1903.

Established: 1883, opened October 30, 1890. Located four miles east of Evansville.

Counties in district from which patients are received: Clay, Dubois, Gibson, Fountain, Greene, Knox, Montgomery, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Spencer, Sullivan, Vanderburg, Vermillion, Vigo and Warrick.

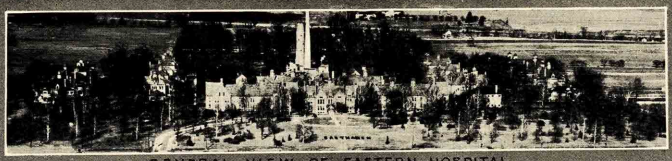
MADISON STATE HOSPITAL

"CRAGMONT"

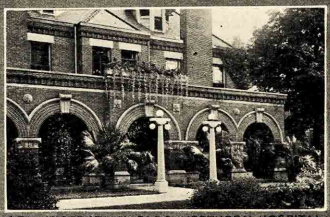
Superintendent: Dr. James W. Milligan, since May 1, 1915.

Established: 1905, opened August 23, 1910. Located one mile southwest of North Madison.

Counties in district from which patients are received: Bartholomew, Brown, Clark, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Orange, Ripley Rush, Scott, Shelby, Switzerland, and Washington.



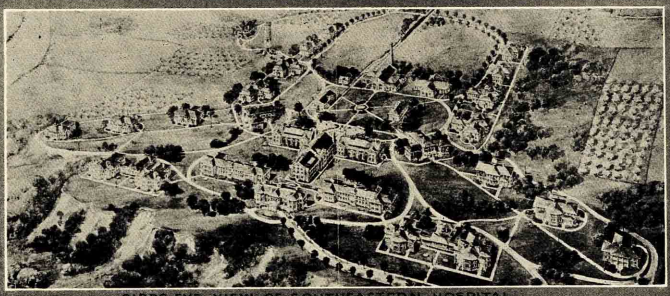
GENERAL VIEW OF EASTERN HOSPITAL



ADMINISTRATION BLDG. NORTHERN HOSPITAL

GENERAL VIEW OF SOUTHERN HOSPITAL

PATHOLOGICAL DEPT. CENTRAL HOSPITAL



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL

INSANITY

By Dr. J. W. Milligan
Medical Superintendent of the Madison State Hospital

Insanity is not a very definite term. Many doctors are about ready to turn the word over to the lawyers and let them use it as legal nomenclature, the doctors preferring the term "Mental Disease." From the standpoint of the hospital this is the better name; it at least conveys the idea that the person afflicted is sick—that he needs to be so considered and so treated; and that the decision as to recovery is a medical problem rather than a legal question.

However, in certain matters pertaining to property and many questions concerning the rights of the patient in relation to society in general, it is necessary to consider "insanity" from the legal standpoint. With this explanation, we will, for convenience, continue to use the term "insanity" as it is popularly undrestood.

Insanity, or mental disease, may occur in many forms. It is well to remember the distinction between the insane and the feeble-minded. In the feeble-minded person, the brain of the child has never normally developed. This lack of development may be due to heredity or to some accident or disease occurring at an early age. But, whatever the cause, the child is never able to pass beyond a certain mental age; regardless of how many years old he may be or how tall he may grow, in mind he is always a child. Therefore, although of mature years, he has never been able to "put away childish things" in matters of thought, in the exercise of judgment or of will; for in all these, he will always remain a child.

With insanity the case is entirely different, in that the mind is supposed to have progressed normally to full development. Then, for whatever reason some form of mental disease occurs, the individual becomes, as we say, insane. Depending on the type, this may result in recovery, in improvement to a certain degree, or in progressive mental failure with complete loss of mind.

The feeble-minded person never recovers. In certain forms of insanity, the prospect of recovery is excellent; in other types, it is discouraging, and in some. it does not occur at all.

Taking the cases as they are admitted to our state hospitals year after year, there is practically no hope of recovery in about 70 out of every 100. However, there is hope for considerable improvement in many.

Is insanity increasing? Most authorities answer in the affirmative. The more complex civilization in which we live, the greater number of adjustments all are called upon to make, the strain, the unrest, the lack of repose in modern life, an increase in syphilitic infection, partly explain the growth of mental diseases. An apparent increase of insanity comes from the fact that today many are classified as insane who were formerly ignored. For example, today altogether too many old people are being adjudged insane and committed to hospitals. In former years, they were merely considered as "old and childish" and given care at home—as they should be. Too frequently, I fear, the aged mother, who years ago stayed closely at home to look after her children, is now a patient in a hospital, in order that her sons and daughters may have more time for "joy riding."

"Barring hereditary taint, you can prevent insanity due to narcotic drugs, alcoholics, syphilis, and all forms of dissipation, if you lead a clean life. You cannot sow 'wild oats' and escape a tragic harvest."—Dr. Milligan.

What can be done to prevent insanity? Much can be done. With proper treatment a "sane mind in a sound body," may be procured. You cannot change your own heredity; but you can do considerable to safeguard the heredity of your children and grand-children. You can at least cultivate the even, controlled, temperate life; temperate in the broad sense—in work, in recreation, in eating, in drinking, in emotions, in word and deed. You can teach yourself to avoid needless worry and useless anxiety. It is true, you may not be able to control entirely your environment, but you can, with honest effort, usually make a suitable adjustment to it, overcoming the difficulties that seriously affect you and taking advantage of the factors that help along in the development of a sturdy, balanced character. Barring hereditary taint, you can prevent insanity due to narcotic drugs, alcoholics, syphilis, and all forms of dissipation, if you lead a clean life. You can not sow "wild oats" and escape a tragic harvest. Our state institutions contain hundreds who have tried to do this—and failed. This is not a sermon; it is plain medical advice. Lead a clean, temperate life, be willing to pay the price for physical, mental and moral health. If you are in doubt upon any point, ask your physician, ask your pastor, ask your conscience.

WORK-AND-PLAY TREATMENT

"After a patient has been through a systematic physical, mental and dental treatment, we find something for him to do, so that he may not sit around in the same old chair day after day, and year after year, and become more deteriorated mentally. Work is the best physical, mental and moral tonic there is."

By DR. SAMUEL DODDS
Medical Superintendent of the Logansport State Hospital

What is Occupational Therapy? You know what occupation means, but if you are not familiar with medical terms possibly you do not know that therapy means a method of treatment. For example, drug therapy means treatment by drugs, hydrotherapy by water, electrotherapy by electricity. Occupational Therapy means keeping the patients suitably occupied. It should be called the work-and-play-treatment, a name that needs no explanation.

We know that as soon as a patient becomes actively interested in something outside himself he will react less and less to whatever may be troubling his mind.

After a patient has been through a systematic physical, mental and dental examination, we find something for him to do, so that he may not sit around in the same old chair day after day and year after year and become more deteriorated mentally. Work is the best physical, mental and moral tonic there is.

DR. SAMUEL DODDS

More than 70 per cent, of the patients at Longcliff do something. They help in the wards, dining rooms, sculleries, kitchens, sewing and mending rooms, laundry, industrial shops, garden, dairy, etc.

No patient is allowed to exert himself too much or forced to work .We advise him for his own good and give him a good example. The therapeutic side of this question, therefore, is the only one to be considered.

For the idle, destructive and demented, we have Occupational Classes where such co-ordinate their minds and hands—a pre-service training.

It is difficult to imagine a human being (who had any mind in the beginning) who has not an innate love for the artistic, the esthetic, the spiritual. Patients in a state hospital, whose existence at best grows dull and monotonous, hunger for such external stimuli. If some are apathetic, their interests should be re-awakened if possible.

All forms of normal diversion are necessary and the more the patient himself takes an active part in singing in the choir, playing in the orchestra, dancing, playing ball, taking part in dramatic production (any healthful way of self expression)—the better.

When I came here, there were no recreations or amusements. The assembly hall had been condemned. Like all similar institutions, Longcliff had been hard hit by war conditions.

A mere handful of patients attended church services and I was ashamed to ask a minister to come and hold services in such a disreputable looking place. The legislature gave us an appropriation to rehabilitate the hall. It was put in a safe condition: replastered, refinished, and new chairs purchased. The organ was overhauled. A removable pulpit was built in our own shops from walnut cut from our own land. A cyclorama was purchased representing the interior of a church. Removable brass railings and curtains were obtained for the front of the stage, giving the appearance of a choir loft. A choir of patients was organized. Many other details were given attention making the Sunday services dignified and impressive. Flowers and plants from our greenhouses grace the hall at our church.

Bible Classes are a great source of comfort to many patients. This requires the services of one who not only knows how to teach the Bible but who understands these people, otherwise more harm than good will be done.

The Patients' Choir is a very remarkable organization of twenty-five or thirty voices. It is directed by one of our women officers who gives much of her own time to this valuable activity and has developed a chorus that would be a credit to any church. This choir provides music for our church services and for other occasions. It gives

(*Continued on page 46*)

(*Continued from page 45*)

great pleasure to everyone and is of marked benefit to all who take part in it.

Motion pictures are given once a week. There are afternoon and evening shows so as to make it possible for all patients able to go to attend. The movies are conducted by one of our employes. We buy the best pictures we can afford and usually arrange a very good program, but of course we are more or less subject to the whims of the booking agents and occasionally they send us an unsatisfactory picture.

There is nothing a large group of patients enjoy more than the weekly dances. Even if some do not dance they appreciate the music. We have a concrete outdoor dance platform for summer use. The music for these dances is provided by our own symphony orchestra.

We usually have from twelve to fifteen or more players in the orchestra; officers, employees and patients, and two or three who are not connected with the institution. We play good music. We have a large library of standard overtures and selections, quadrilles and other dance music. Many of the quadrilles we arrange from music of the day.

Idle, destructive and demented patients are re-educated in the occupational classes. They fall into three classes:

1. Those who are so deteriorated that little or nothing can be done except to try to teach them better habits.

2. Those who respond up to a certain point, become neater and tidier, but never pass beyond the kindergarten.

3. Those who improve and are graduated into the service departments.

We do not have a large force of occupational teachers. We believe that patients who can be of real help in the routine work of the institution should not be kept in the occupational classes unless there is some good reason for it. This highly valuable phase of our work is directed by one of the women physicians, assisted by the supervisors and one or two teachers.

In the summer time, weekly picnics are given to a group of twenty-five, a different group each week. An attractive spot was selected, fenced and parked; water was piped to it, a croquet ground prepared. There are swings, tables, benches, hammocks and an outdoor oven where they prepare their own suppers. Those in charge take a personal interest in each patient, interesting him or her in games and, under proper supervision, allowing the patient all freedom.

Let me give two concrete examples of how patients are made happier and more contented, learn to adjust themselves to their environment, and become useful members of this community. I could cite many others of the same kind.

A man who was admitted to this hospital about ten years ago was for six or seven years regarded as a very dangerous patient. Without any warning and without provocation, he would strike patients and attendants. The reason he did this was because he had (and still has) auditory hallucinations. He hears an imaginary voice, and this "voice" prompts him to do violence. He "gets orders," he explains. It was not safe to allow this man to mingle with other patients, and the attendants dared not turn their backs to him. He could not be trusted in the day-room with the other patients. He could not go with them to their dining-room. The result was he had to be kept in seclusion a large part of the time. He caused more trouble in the ward than any other half dozen patients put together. Day after day he was idle, destructive, violent and on the road to deterioration.

What would you do with a patient like this? Arguing with him about his hallucinations would do no good. Punishing him (which is unthinkable) would only make matters worse.

After we started our program of recreations and amusements, he was tried very cautiously. He was told if he "got orders" while on the way or while he was in the hall or on going back, he must pay no attention to them. If he did he couldn't be taken out. He reacted unfavorably a few times but gradually reasoned the thing for himself and now, for a long time, he has been attending the dances and is one of the neatest and best dressed and best behaved patients in the hall Also he is one of our best helpers. But he did not show any interest in anything until he first adjusted himself by attending the amusements.

A woman patient who was admitted here fifteen years ago was always in trouble. She was poorly adjusted. She, too, is large and powerful and everybody feared her. She would fight the attendants and patients, break windows and furniture. She would tear up clothing and bedding. She had these angry spells very often, but when she began to attend amusements she changed her ways. She has not had a serious out-break for about four years and she is now a good and helpful patient. Her adjustment was not brought about by scolding or punishing. We did our part and she did hers. This patient is fond of all amusements but especially music.

Sometimes it is one thing, sometimes another, and sometimes a combination of activities that brings about these happy results. We never know until we try and we must have a large variety of activities so as to cater to all tastes.

SLETTERDAHL'S LECTURES

Indiana's State Institutions
Waffles and Wives
That Man from Galilee

Malarial Treatment for Paresis

From knowledge of scientific facts relative to the reaction of high temperature in paretic patients, it is likely that they are benefited by having typhoid fever.

DR. MAX A. BAHR

Paresis is a disease occurring generally in the prime of life of the individual and represents about twenty per cent. of admissions to hospitals for mental diseases. It is a disease due to syphilis and in consequence of which the nerve fibres and cells undergo extensive degeneration.

The first evidence of the disease often comes as a character change. A man of respected standing may develop irregular habits that go any length in the disregard shown for custom or the ethics of society. Ability for application is lost and indifference to detail is followed by an irresponsibility. A tendency to overlook important details makes work unreliable; carelessness is usually shown in dress. All fine manipulations are difficult, and the fingers grow awkward at knotting a tie. Lapses of memory go on to defects and a considerable degree of dementia is soon attained. There is an expressed confidence as to immediate ability for doing large things. A man without money thus comes to talk of using millions in railroad construction, possibly, to the moon. Further development is marked by paretic seizures and while this does not always come, it is especially a characteristic coincidence. These are in the form of strokes and convulsions. Speech and writing becomes affected and the individual loses syllables and leaves out words. Finally the patient is put to bed because with growing weakness the unsteady gait has made it unsafe for him to walk. There he lies bedridden for weeks and months, often unable to do anything for himself; only constant care can protect him from bedsores.

DR. MAX A. BAHR
Medical superintendent of the Central State Hospital

This is a brief description of a progressive disease which heretofore invariably terminated fatally in from three to five years and the ravages of which have been checked in certain early cases when submitted to the malarial treatment.

On August 14, 1925, we instituted in this hospital the malarial treatment of paresis. Since that time and up to the present writing, our original strain of malaria has been transmitted through 250 hosts and has in no way been altered in efficiency. Much skepticism has been expressed recently as to the value of specific medication in paresis and locomotor-ataxia, which is also a disease due to syphilis, because no very striking advance has been offered along the line of the treatment of these diseases with medicines. It is a well-known fact that when the spirocheta palaida, which is the organism of syphilis, has invaded the brain and spinal cord, it appears to be extremely difficult to eradicate, because in these tissues a more favorable enviroment has been found.

Professor Wagner Juaregg, Chief of the Psychiatric Clinic in Vienna, had noted as far back as 1887 that paretic patients had a tendency to improve following attacks of intercurrent infectious disease, and since that time he has made numerous attempts to produce a similar condition artificially with the hope of obtaining the same results. Similar observations along this line were made during the World-War where soldiers were segregated in swampy camps and a great deal of malaria was prevelant. It was noted that such soldiers who had developed paresis had greatly improved from this disease after they had been exposed to malaria and permitted to go through high temperature and chills of this disease.

The writer in a symposium on paresis before the Indianapolis Medical Society seventeen years ago, in tabulated statistics as to the duration of life of 209 cases of paresis, called attention to the fact that five cases out of six of that series who a number of years previous had contracted typhoid fever at this institution, during the epidemic here, at which time we had twenty-seven cases, were not only alive six years later, but had greatly improved. No scientific significance was given to this incidence at that time, as it was considered then merely as an accidental phenomenon. However, from our present knowledge of scientific facts relative to the reaction of high temperature

(Continued on page 65)

THE INSANE FIDDLER

Mental Diseases

Fear deeply rooted during childhood often produces a submerged mental complex that later develops an abnormal state. Discipline maintained through the physiology of fear is a poor system.

The subject of criminal insanity during the past few years has been given much space in the daily press. The writer asked Dr. Patrick H. Weeks, who is in charge of the Indiana State Hospital for Criminal Insane, to tell about his experience with insane criminals, including such conclusions as might be of interest to the public. Unhesitatingly he complied with the writer's request.

"Fearfully and wonderfully made is the human mind," he began philosophically. "Whenever I stand and view some gigantic building with its dome towering the sky, the thought occurs to me that before the first shovel of earth was removed for the foundation, the entire building down to the most intricate detail was conceived and completely erected in the human mind. Likewise, when I read of some horrible premeditated crime, I realize that the brutal scenes were first enacted in the human mind like an invisible drama.

"There are almost as many forms of insanity as there are physical diseases and the symptoms, in many instances, are so masked and complicated by long lucid intervals that it is almost impossible and absurd to form a hasty opinion. In obscure mental diseases it often requires weeks or months to arrive at a definite opinion.

"Some of the main causes of insanity are heredity, physical disease, environment and the strain of modern civilization.

"Fear deeply rooted during childhood often produces a submerged mental complex that later develops an abnormal state. Discipline maintained through the physiology of fear is a poor system of training. Careful explanation as to the meaning

(*Continued on page 67*)

Idiots are babies mentally regardless of their chronological ages. Their intelligence never exceeds that possessed by normal children of three years.

Imbeciles are sufficiently intelligent to protect themselves from the ordinary dangers of life, but cannot work or play unless constantly directed.

The Mental Defective

The cases cited emphatically and graphically present the problems of feeble-mindedness which confront the people of Indiana and of the United States.

By JOHN A. BROWN, *Secretary Board of State Charities*

One of the outstanding social problems of the day is that of the mental defective. It touches in some ways every phase of human welfare. The size of the problem is not over estimated. Mental defectives are found in every community. The manufacturer finds them in his factory. The merchant has them to deal with in his store. The doctor and the lawyer have them among their clients. They are found in the churches. They are a disturbing element in the public schools. The social agencies engaged in relieving distress come in contact with them daily. It is the one problem which complicates the difficult situations arising in many cases of family breakdown. There is no movement for the eradication of poverty, disease, vice, crime, or in fact any form of social maladjustment which must not take the mental factor into account.

MR. JOHN A. BROWN

A few illustrative cases may help you visualize something of the nature of conditions and problems.

1. PROSTITUTION. E is a colored woman about thirty-five years of age, well known to the local police and health authorities. She has received aid from the township repeatedly. She lives with her mother and her three illegitimate children in a one-room shack so dirty and cluttered with broken and useless pieces of furniture that it looks like a junk shop. When seen she was ill of malaria and afraid to have a doctor because she knows she has syphilis. There is one bed for the family of five. It is rag-littered and dirty. On this lay E, completely wrapped in potato sacking. She would not uncover her head during our interview. E has had five illegitimate children by three different fathers. The first two were twins who died at birth. Their father is not known. The third and fourth, girls of 15 and 13, carry their father's name. The fifth, a three-year-old girl, bears the name of her father. The oldest of these living children, K, is an immoral girl, so bad that she is hardly human. The vulgarity of her relations with men is past description. It is likely the younger girl will follow the lead of her mother and sister. From this hovel of disease and immorality three of the women, the grandmother, mother and daughter, go out to work in the homes of good white folks.

2. SHIFTLESSNESS. It is almost impossible to describe the H family, or the miserable conditions under which they live. They, themselves, however, seem perfectly happy and care-free. They live in a tumbledown shack, which leans toward all points of the compass, and looks as though it could not withstand another storm. Inside, the rooms are dark and cluttered with all kinds of objects and indescribably filthy. There was absolutely no attempt at cleanliness, and the place reeked with all kinds of odors.

As I stood in front of the house, S, the mother, was just coming up the drive—and what a picture! She was driving a crippled old mule, one of whose front feet was longer than the other. The mule looked as decrepit and feeble-minded as everything else about the place. The back of the wagon was filled with small potatoes, such as one generally feeds to the pigs.

S was born in 1881. In mentality she is low—or middle-grade moron, eager to talk and child-like in manner. She is rough and coarse in appearance, ragged, dirty, unkept, with scraggly hair standing out from her head in all directions, and mouth stained with tobacco juice.

Her husband, J, born about 1868, is a character in the community. He is very inferior constitutionally, cannot read or write, is shiftless and of "no account." About all he does is to "travel," which means he drives about the country with his mule. He and his family are always on the poor relief and have been driven out of one of the neighboring towns.

All four of the children are defective. S, sixteen years old, defective in makeup, only an imbecile mentally, has had epileptic spasms for

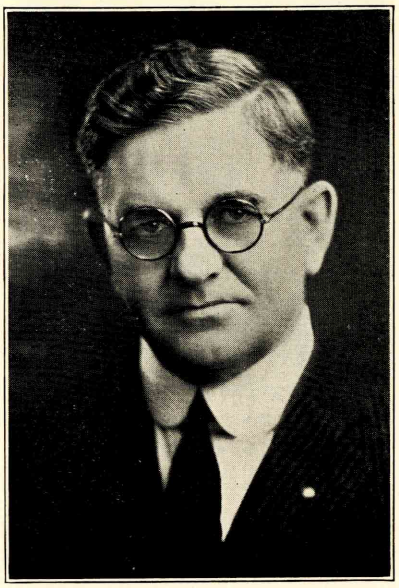
(*Continued on page 66*)

The Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth

When one considers that the number of feeble-minded in the state is anywhere from 30,000 to 60,000, the segregation of 1900 merely touches a gigantic problem.

In order to understand why the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne, was established and comprehend what the institution is doing to solve the problem that created it, one must know something about feeblemindedness. Therefore, it might be well to briefly supply necessary information.

Feeblemindedness is a term used to describe hereditary mental defects of three major groups: the idiots, whose intelligence never exceeds that possessed by normal children of three years; the imbeciles, whose minds equal that of normal children from three to seven years; the morons, whose mentalities are less or equal to those of normal children of twelve.



MR. JAMES G. JACKSON
Superintendent of Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth and the Indiana Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded

Idiots are babies mentally regardless of their physical ages. For example, a girl may be twenty years old and know only as much as an infant. Idiots cannot protect themselves from common dangers, such as the hot stove or the unguarded stairway; many of them cannot walk, talk, sit in a chair or feed themselves. The writer recalls a woman of this mentality in the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth who would starve to death with food around her—she did not know, and never will know, enough to eat and drink without assistance such as mother gives her babe. It is this class of defectives that many think ought to be quietly "put to sleep" by means of a deadly drug or gas.

Imbeciles are sufficiently intelligent to run from the path of an oncoming automobile and otherwise protect themselves from the ordinary dangers of life, but cannot work or play unless constantly directed. This fact tells us that they are unable to earn a living and take their places in society as productive citizens.

Morons have mental capacities that enable them to do ordinary work and the customary tasks of life. Therefore, they move in society without attracting much attention. Yet morons constitute a greater menace by far than the idiots or imbeciles —they beget their kind and thus add to the ranks of defectives. The idiots never reproduce, the imbeciles rarely do, but the morons are very prolific. The institution of marriage and the codes of morality mean little to them. Paupers, criminals, prostitutes and other degenerates are usually morons. From one-fourth to one-half of the delinquent boys and girls are mental defectives of this class.

Feeblemindedness is more extensive than the public realizes. Large groups in all parts of the United States and thousands of individuals have been given the Binet-Simon test to ascertain the capacities of their mentalities. From available records we may draw fairly accurate conclusions. Probably two per cent of our population is Feeble-minded. The state of Indiana has approximately 40,000 men, women and children who are idiots, imbeciles or morons. And only a small fractional part of them are within institutions. They are here and there groping through life. Meanwhile they propagate at a terrible rate. "While each thousand of the most fit of our population produce in fifty years 667 descendants," says Professor Grove Samuel Dow, "each thousand of the least fit produce 3656 descendants, or almost six times as many."

The causes of feeblemindness, according to the best authorities, are heredity, social diseases, ac-

(*Continued on page 69*)

Indiana State Prison

The big problem of the Indiana State Prison, as of every penal institution, is to keep the inmates busy at uesful work. Loafing is a curse inside a penitentiary as well as outside.

The sheriff made a gesture toward the counter of the Chief Clerk's office. The convicted thief stepped toward the waiting official of the Indiana State Prison as though he were about to register at a hotel. The trained eyes of Mr. Clifford Craig, the Chief Clerk, saw more than the convict knew.

"You've been in prison somewhere before, haven't you?" said the official.

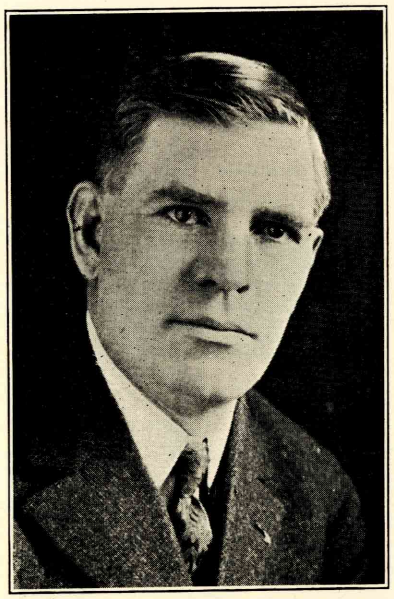
"No, Sir," replied the thief.

"Oh, yes, you have," contradicted the Chief Clerk.

"Never before, Sir," insisted the convict.

A report from the Central Bureau of Identification which Mr. Craig received a week later, showed that the thief had served sentences in three state penitentiaries and was known widely by a score or more aliases.

"I can always tell a first offender from a hardened criminal when he steps forward to deposit all money and valuables he may have in his possession," Mr. Craig said to the writer. "The man who has never been in prison before usually seems to be wishing for the earth to open and swallow him; he bends his head to avoid the eyes of curiousity."



MR. WALTER H. DALY
Warden of the Indiana State Prison

After a prisoner has deposited whatever money and other valuables with the chief clerk, he is conducted to the iron gates of entrance and admitted to the inside of the prison. There the Receiving Officer takes charge of him. This officer conducts him to a bathroom where he takes a shower bath and is disinfected. Then he is given new clothing, including a first grade, grey-blue suit of clothes. From the bathroom the prisoner is taken to the Bertillon department. There he is examined, measured, photographed and fingerprinted for the records of identification. Copies of the records made at this time are sent to the State Bureau of Identification at Indianapolis and the Central Bureau of Identification at Washington, D. C. This is done so that the officers of the law may have available necessary information concerning all criminals. From the Bertillon department he goes to the barber. After he is given a regulation haircut and shave he is assigned to a receiving cell. Next morning the prisoner is sent to the hospital for a thorough mental and physical examination, weighing and vaccination. As he sits in the lobby adjacent to the doctor's office waiting for the sick line to pass, his eyes are sure to fall on a framed verse from the Bible hanging above the doctor's door. It reads as follows:

"Whatsoever things are true,
Whatsoever things are honest
Whatsoever things are just,
Whatsoever things are pure,
Whatsoever things are lovely
Whatsoever things are of good report,
If there be any virtue,
And if there be any praise,
Think of these things."

As to the origin of this framed Biblical verse hanging in such a conspicuous place, tradition tells us that a life prisoner penitent and for exceptional behavior over a period of many years won a parole. In departing, he desired to leave something behind that might have a good influence on new men entering the prison and, therefore, carefully lettered the verse and framed it.

From the hospital the prisoner goes to the Deputy Warden who questions him regarding his abilities in any trade or experience in any occupation. The assignment of work is based on such information as is acquired at this time. The Deputy Warden furthermore gives the prisoner instructions relative to the rules and regulations of the institution. Cards entitling the convict to write letters to receive the usual ration of smoking and chewing tobacco, to borrow books from the library, to attend religious services are issued. Then he signs the mail book granting authority to the prison officials to inspect all his incoming and outgoing mail.

Now the regular routine of prison begins. He may be given clerical work, or assigned to the hospital, kitchen, dining room, store room, tobacco shop, printing shop, clothing repair shop,

(*Continued on page 70*)

Indiana Reformatory

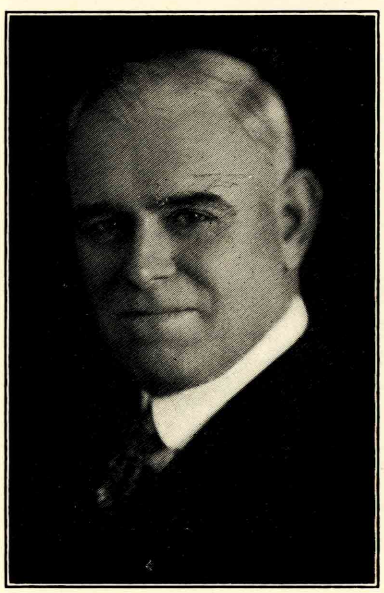
"In this institution we are rebuilding manhood. I am strongly convinced that in the majority of cases the inmates possess latent possibilities which, if properly aroused, will ensure against disaster when they return to freedom."—A. F. Miles.

Crime is the violation of law. Crimes vary from minor offenses to serious unsocial acts. Moreover, as laws change and increase, crimes change and Increase. What was legal fifty years ago, may be illegal today; what was punishable by death a hundred years ago, may be only pettit larceny today. Ideas of right and wrong are constantly changing.

Attitudes toward individual and collective actions are never static. At one time all unsocial offenses were thought to deserve drastic punishment. The hand of authority moved against the criminal with brutal vengeance; it was "tooth for a tooth" and "eye for an eye."

Later, the possibilities of reforming and reclaiming the unsocial, resulted in experimentation. Thereform came the modern reformatory.

The Indiana Reformatory is typical of the better institutions established to salvage youth which has been wrecked on the shoals of error. A. F. Miles, general superintendent, truly appreciates his opportunities to save young men and thus to contribute to the weal of society.



MR. A. F. MILES
General Superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory

"In this institution we are rebuilding manhood," Mr. Miles told the writer. "I am strongly convinced that in the majority of cases the inmates possess latent possibilities which, if properly aroused, will ensure against disaster when they return to freedom. It will not be amiss to tell you that young men are received at the institution from time to time whose physical and mental imperfections are such as to make their restoration to normalcy next to impossible.

"Each and every inmate upon his arrival here is placed in Life's Laboratory. He is given a thorough and technical examination from every angle in order to ascertain his defectiveness and enable us to rightly and intelligently deal with him. Complete restoration is our objective.

"The rebuilding of a life calls for the highest wisdom, the best material, and the finest workmanship. Hence, we have striven to procure skilled craftsmen for the several departments of the institution so that the lost may be found and replaced in the human structure.

"We pay particular attention to the physical welfare of the inmates. The doctors here preach and teach the doctrine of sanitation, the gospel of plain, wholesome food, the creed of regular habits and the tenet of proper exercise, all of which bring surprising results in better or renewed health.

"The intellect of the inmate is given due consideration, and our problem is a big one We are confronted with a difficult situation at this institution. Thirty-seven per cent of the inmates come to us totally illiterate or pathetically ignorant Right now with a population of nearly 2000, only 19 are graduates of high schools; five matriculated at a college; one reached the sophomore year of his college course and we haven't a single college graduate. The education of the average inmate is slightly less than that of the fourth grade. To meet a conspicuous and urgent need we have a well organized school of letters.

"Only five per cent of the young men sent here for this or that violation of law have learned any trade. That fact throws considerable light on why young men commit crimes. We teach the untrained a trade so that they may go back to society equipped to earn an honest living as a skilled worker. Many a man has easily put his feet on solid ground because he learned while here the practices and technique of a trade.

"We place a strong emphasis on moral and spiritual living. The chaplain and the chapel make an effective and positively necessary combination. Religion is the most powerful influence for good in the lives of mankind. It is a rudder in the storms of tempation and a compass on tempestuous seas of error.

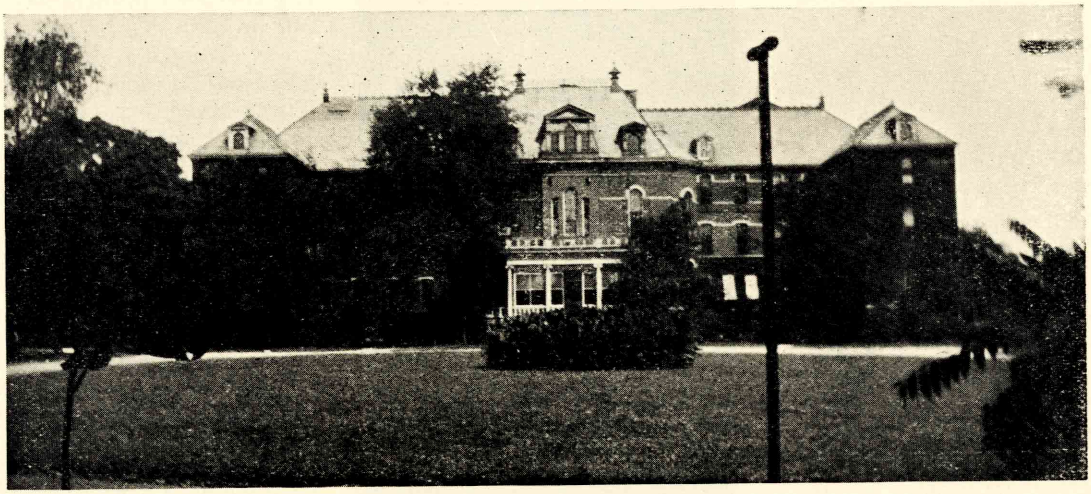
"Each and every inmate in this institution is assigned to some useful task. The dignity of labor is impressed upon every man here. It will be a dark day in the history of this or any other penal institution if productive toil were forbidden

(Continued on page 75)

Indiana Woman's Prison

The Indiana Woman's Prison, a penal and correctional institution exclusively for women and girls entirely under the control, management and operation of women, was the first institution of its kind in the world.

A distorted conception of what constitutes a "good time," a vanity that places too high a valuation on "fine feathers" and the automobile are behind most of the crimes committed by girls and young women, according to Miss Margaret M. Elliott, superintendent of the Indiana Woman's Prison. "Approximately 94% of the women and girls in the institution have blamed intoxicating liquor, an inordinate love for beautiful clothes and joy rides in explaining their steps to crime," she said.



The Indiana Woman's Prison

"Most of the girls and women here were reared in poor homes," Miss Elliot stated. "That fact tells you what kind of training they received as children. Like Topsy, they just grew, with very little parental attention given them. Added to this neglect, there was a detrimental environment, in the majority of cases. Circumstances, usually those of poverty and divorce, compelled them to shift for themselves at an age when the influence of a good home is needed the most. It is easy to guess the type of friends they made, especially among the male sex. Many of them were married young to the wrong kind of man. They didn't know any better, for they hadn't been taught any better.

"Figures may interest you. In one year 321 girls and women were committed to the penal and correctional departments of the institution. Of this number, 36 were single; 122 were married; 49 were divorced; 29 lost their husbands by death; 85 were separated from their husbands And 108 were less than 25 years of age.

"Of the 321 girls and women, 178 had served one or more sentences here before. Most of them were sent to the institution on charges of drunkenness, contribution to negligence and delinquency, operating a blind tiger establishment, prostitution, petty larceny, possession of liquor and adultery.

"Very few of the girls and women sent here have what you can call an education. High school graduates are uncommon in this institution and college graduates are rare. Nearly all of the girls and women on coming here know little or nothing about sewing, mending, cooking or any other kind of useful work. And what explains much, most of them detest the idea of toil.

"One day a girl who has a cell with a window overlooking my quarters spoke to me as I passed her. 'You don't know what I saw last night' she said. 'What did you see?' I asked her. 'I saw you mending clothes,' she replied. 'Was there anything wrong in what you saw me doing?' I inquired. 'Well'—she hesitated—'a woman in your position shouldn't do such work,' she said, blandly. The incident merely illustrates a common attitude among the girls and women that are sent here.

"The woman or girl, who serves a sentence in the penal department of the Prison rarely comes back to serve a second term, but the girl or wom-

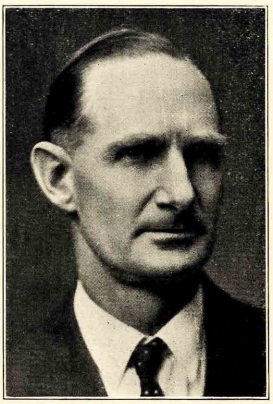
(*Continued on page 72*)

Indiana State Farm

Professor Grove Samuel Dow in his book entitled "Social Problems of Today" contends that Indiana's system of handling petty offenders is certain to be copied by other states, because of its remarkable success.

The county jail as a place of punishment constitutes a problem that has been sadly neglected in most states. The average county jail is a miserable, dirty, unsanitary, inadequate structure. It lacks facilities for putting men and women to work who have been sentenced by courts to serve short sentences for minor violations of law. Consequently the petty offenders must loaf at public expense under conditions that are injurious to health and contribute little to their reform.

Thirteen years ago, Hoosierdom made a long stride forward when the Indiana State Farm was established, abolishing the county jail as a place of punishment. This penal institution has attracted national attention. Professor Grove Samuel Dow in his book entitled "Social Problems of Today" contends that Indiana's system of handling the petty offenders "is certain to be copied by other states," because of its remarkable success.



CAPT. RALPH HOWARD
Superintendent of the Indiana State Farm

Captain Ralph Howard, Superintendent of the Indiana State Farm, is recognized as one of America's leading authorities on petty offenders and an outstanding pioneer in a new penal system. His achievements cannot be appreciated until one sees what has been done toward solving a big problem.

The Indiana State Farm is located one mile west of Putnamville. The plant includes two thousand (2000) acres of land, one thousand (1000) acres, exclusive of orchards, being tillable. Six dormatories; mess hall and kitchen; recreation building; power plant; pump station; detention house; service building; hospital; industrial building; warehouse for storage of willow; blacksmith, carpenter and machine shop; canning factory; filter house; settling basin; garages and filling station; six barns; poultry houses; plant for crushing stone; brick factory; numerous miscellaneous buildings.

In the orchard there are four thousand (4000) trees, (apple, peach plum and cherry.) A dairy herd of 93 head (registered, tested Holstein cattle) supplies the milk, cream and butter used on the farm. The standing flock of chickens numbers 1000 (white leghorns and Rhode Island reds). About 50,000 chicks are hatched every year. From 800 to 1,200 hogs and about 100 sheep are raised annually. The extensive gardens produce a variety of vegetables and berries. The fields are used for general agriculture. Willow for the manufacture of baskets is grown on the farm. The 2000 acres of the Farm contain rock for crushing into good road material and clay for the making of fine brick. A pasture of 500 acres provides grazing for cattle, horses mules and sheep.

Practically all the manual labor of the Farm, including construction of new buildings, is done by the inmates, under efficient supervision. Where formerly the petty offender sat in a cell of a county jail idling through the days of his sentence, he now works and in productive toil often learns salutary lessons of life.

All the inmates are put on their honor. They go to and from work without guards. Where a group is assigned to a job, one of the prisoners serves as a "straw boss." It is very rare that a man runs away from the Farm. Knowing that "absence without leave" means from one to five years at the State Reformatory or Prison, makes a convict think twice before "running to freedom."

During the thirteen years of the Indiana State Farm, the courts have issued 34,000 commitments to it. About 20% were for repeaters. In other words, approximately 27,500 men have served sentences on the Farm since its establishment. Sentences vary from 10 days to three years; 90 days, however, is the average.

The petty offenses for which men are sent to the Farm number 200; the more common being assault and battery; carrying concealed weapons, driving an automobile while intoxicated, intoxication, petit larceny, vagrancy, violation of the liquor laws, contributing to delinquency.

A recent study of the records revealed that

(Continued on page 73)

The Lincoln Memorial

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INDIANA LINCOLN UNION

Governor Ed Jackson, Honorary President
Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, President
Will H. Hays ..... Vice President
Mrs. John W. Kern ..... Vice President
Thomas Taggart ..... Treasurer
Stanley Coulter ..... Secretary
Frank C. Ball ..... State Chairman
Richard Lieber ..... Chairman, Executive Committee
Harry G. Leslie, Chairman, Central Area
Paul V. Brown ..... Executive Secretary
Marcus Sonntag, Chairman, Southern Area
Arthur F. Hall, Chairman, Northern Area
J. Irving Holcomb
Fred M. Ayres
Mrs. A. D. Cook
Mrs. James P. Goodrich
Charles A. Greathouse
Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan
Mrs. H. B. Wilson

Hoosierdom's true spirit is being demonstrated in the response to the movement which seeks to establish a national shrine for the perpetuation of Abraham Lincoln's achievements and for the glorification of sublime motherhood. Indiana, after all is said, takes pride in the fact that the greatest president of the United States lived the days of his boyhood and youth within the confines of her boundaries.

When Hoosierdom, claiming her own, honors "the man for the ages," and likewise pays tribute to his mother, who shaped his mind and body to serve the purposes of Providence, recognition of motherhood will have a deeper meaning.

Thomas Hibben, the architect who designed the proposed Memorial to Lincoln and his mother describes the Memorial Building, which is to be part of the shrine, as follows:

"Such a monument" he says, "must be simple and pure truth of structure, expressing in its form all that we may of the man Lincoln. We have, therefore, conceived this memorial as such a monument as may be made in the same simple truth of structure and grandeur of scale as was the character of Lincoln. In no way is any material or any form warped from its natural use and the entire structural function of all parts is immediately apparent and sound. The building takes the form of a series of four quadrangular courts which surround the main structure, from which rises a carillon tower. These courts are bounded by open cloisters, which connect through the aerial pylons. Within each court is a pool with flowers and ivy on the walls. Above the arches of the cloister, there runs a band of low relief sculpture, which takes its definition out of the natural structure of the wall itself and in which is portrayed the birth and development of a race. The vaulted ceilings and the walls of the cloister are treated with frescoes. Through the arches of these cloisters are countless vistas of the other courts, of the pools, and of the tower which rises about one hundred and fifty feet above them.

"The tower is pierced with long, vertical openings, and within hang great chimes that, when played, will fill the whole surrounding area with music and fall like a benediction on all within. Under the chimes is placed an organ for those occasions of celebrating in music the memory which we here symbolize. On each side of the tower is an enclosed hall with high, clear windows lighting it from both sides and on the walls and ceiling are mural paintings in character with the building. The whole group, which is about two hundred feet in each direction and of sufficient size to care for about two thousand people in the courts, is so arranged that large groups of people may come here, and in the peace and gentle beauty it is our hope to create, receive new inspiration from its contact."

Retributive Justice

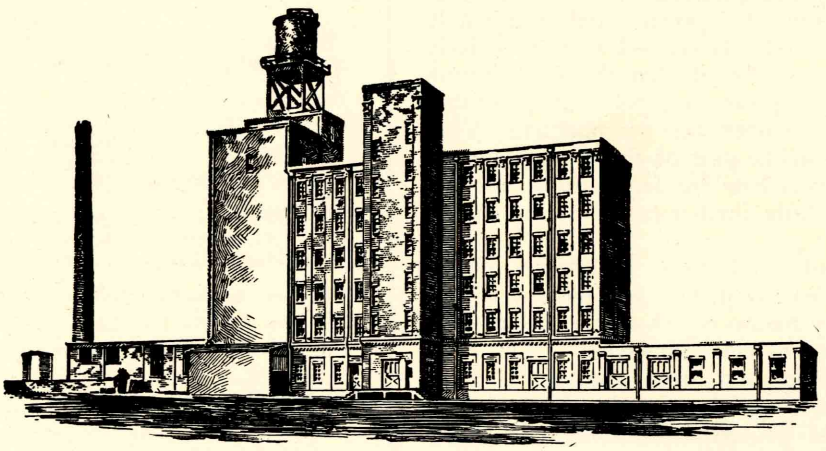
By AMOS BUTLER, L. L. D.

In the early days the people took the matter of punishment largely into their own hands. Those were the days of retributive justice. It was not unusual for one to be lynched for the murder of a white man or for horse stealing; or for less serious crimes to be whipped, tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail or put into the water. With large counties, bad roads and the time it took to attend trials while the family was left at home unprotected and the farm work neglected, it is not surprising that the pioneers deemed it better to deal summarily with the guilty person than to attempt to have a legal trial.

The guard houses of the forts were at first the only places of detention for prisoners. In 1792 the territorial legislature directed the erection of jails, pillories, stocks and whipping posts, all to be under the charge of the sheriffs of the different counties.

In 1803, in Dearborn County, a man who struck the judge with a clapboard was found guilty, and was punished by being confined in a pen made of logs and rails. There he was put in stocks, with his neck between two of the logs composing one side of the building. The first jail was built in that county in 1804. At this period the whipping post was used. In December, 1815, at Brookville, a man was fined and given thirty lashes for stealing an ax.

It is said that Noah Noble, afterwards a governor of Indiana, while in the performance of his duty as an officer of the court in Brookville, publicly whipped a man named Richardson for pettit larceny. It is related that in 1821 a man was punished in this manner in Corydon. In 1809 in Clark County, where the state prison was afterwards located, John Ingram was tried for horse stealing. He was convicted by a jury and the order book shows that the honorable judge entered the following order: "That John Ingram be remanded to jail until Friday, December 1st, between the hours of eleven A. M. and one P. M., and that he then be hanged by the neck until he is dead, dead, dead," In the same year Moses McCann was tried in the same county and convicted of murdering a Shawnee Indiana with a tomahawk. The record shows that he was allowed to give bond in the sum of one-hundred dollars, after which he fled to Kentucky.



MAYFLOWER MILLS
Manufacturers of
SPRING and WINTER WHEAT FLOUR and MILL FEED
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

(*Continued from page 21*)

stronger structure over the very ruins of the old!

They assembled from all parts of the country, and while perhaps at the outset, a few of them were inclined to champion their own particular home locality, possibly to the detriment of the nation as a whole, this feeling soon disappeared in the atmosphere of unselfish patriotism that pervaded the assembly. From their labors emerged like a new sun in the heavens, our Constitution, the incarnation of ideal democracy, the realization of humanity's brightest dream.

Man is so constituted that he is ever skeptical of the perfect and so it was that the great powers of the world doubted the ability of a government founded on such principles to survive. It has remained for time to most affectively contradict their prophesies of disaster and to prove "that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The rapid growth of our country was in itself, one of the wonders of all time. Men still marvel at the new-born government that could wrest from the wilderness and carve from the rock its tribute, and in that short span of years combine them in that glorious symbol of unity and freedom, the American Constitution.

No nation can succeed if its government shows itself weak, vacilliating and lacking power to act in a crisis, and without doubt, it is this Constitution that deserves the credit for our remarkable progress, for never before has history recorded a like example of the impregnable strength and impartial justice possessed by our government.

It is as paradoxical a situation as any found in the annals of history that a situation of such indifference and negligence can prevail in as enlightened a country as the United States on as vital an article as its Constitution. This condition is unfortunately not confined to any particular locality but seems to prevail indiscriminately throughout the land. It seemed to arise chiefly from the erroneous belief that the Constitution is a vague distant power ,incapable of exercising any direct influence over their personal lives. Very little reflection on the part of the average person is needed to reveal how far from the truth this belief is, and a little further consideration should enlighten one.

This document is the very foundation of our government. Destroy it, and you destroy at one blow the mighty nation of which we are as Americans so proud to call ourselves citizens. It protects our homes and loved ones as no other power ever constructed by man has been able to do. Without its protection brutal might would supplant the right now supreme.

One of the first essentials to the success of a government is the loyalty of its citizens. Are you, as citizens of the United States, the nation so extolled for patriotism, going to permit a situation of such disastrous effects to exist in your country?

The world looks to America, the exponent of modern progress, to preserve for those as yet unborn the liberty rendered doubly precious by the suffering and devotion of those noble martyrs who sacrificed their lives on the altar of freedom. What better way is there of assuring the perpetuity of our forefathers' ideal than of adhering to their inspiration—our Constitution?

A glorious future lies before the United States, for an era of progress is before us, and God willing, and with the Constitution as its guide, our country will continue in the van as in the days of old, when our fathers so nobly defended democracy from the menace of Autocratic Despotism.

When age-old kingdoms and empires shall have crumbled to dust beneath the remorseless tread of time—when the mists of oblivion shall have enveloped all else mortal in their concealing embrace—may our Constitution remain the cornerstone of Liberty, its position but strengthened by the passing of the years. As they roll, may these years bring peace and prosperity to those who dwell under the protection of the world's greatest document—our Constitution.

When You Use

Burdsal's Washable

LUSTER-LOW

—you can rest assured that you will secure the highest type results.

Ink, pencil marks, grease, dirt and grime are easily removable with soap and water. Its soft tones, maximum covering and easy spreading qualities are further points of interest when **economy** is taken into consideration.

The A. Burdsal Co.

Paint Makers Since 1867.

Indianapois.

(*Continued from page 27*)

The importance of the Indiana Boys' School was emphasized when Charles A. McGonagle, superintendent, told the writer that the boys sent to the institution are those with whom the home, the public school and the church have failed. And it didn't take the writer long to see as he went from building to building that a blind economy has prevented legislative appropriations sufficiently large to meet the needs of the institution. Shortly after visiting the school, the writer rode in an automobile from Indianapolis to Michigan City and back again without going over the same road or leaving a paved highway. A question suggests itself. Which are more important, boys or roads?

O. W. Negus, chief clerk, in a conversation with the writer said: "People who have never come in close contact with the School think that it is a prison—an unlovely place. The prevalency of this notion is demonstrated through remarks made by visitors and by boys who enter the institution for the first time. People who come here to ascertain for themselves the nature of the School exclaim in surprise at the difference between the real institution and the 'notional' institution." Unfortunately the citizenry of Indiana and every other state takes only a passing and indifferent interest in institutions established to solve problems of society. Even legislators fre quently know so little about state institutions as to make intelligent action on bills of appropriation nearly impossible.

The Indiana Boys' School is operated very much like a military academy. All the boys wear uniforms and unless enjoying leisure or assigned to individual tasks, march here and there according to the program in formations. They are organized as companies and live in cottages or barracks with open dormitories, each with its own kitchen and dining room.

The program is so arranged that a boy attends the academic school half a day and an industrial school half a day.

"We make every effort to teach each boy a trade," Mr. Negus informed the writer. "We try to place the boy in the shop where he is most likely to derive the greatest lasting benefit. When we see that a boy has been assigned to a trade in which he takes little interest, we shift him without delay."

The prevocational and vocational departments of the School are manual, printing, dairying, shoemaking, blacksmithing, tailoring, baking, barbering, telegraphy, plumbing, painting, gardening, farming, horticulture and laundering.

The academic school is under the inspection and supervision of the State Department of Public Instruction. The course of study, the system of promotion, the qualifications and the pedagogic methods are exactly like those of the public school. Subjects of the grades from the fourth to the tenth inculsive are taught.

Musical instruction is also given by a teacher who does nothing else. The School has an excellent band and orchestra.

Military drill has a regular place in the program

A boy is paroled when he earns 7,200 merits and shows three consecutive months of good behavior providing a suitable home for him has been found, if he has none.

Each boy is given 300 merits a month regardless of his conduct. In addition he can earn 150 merits monthly.

"The merit system sounds entangling to the average boy," Mr. McGonagle, superintendent, explained, "so we have made it tangible. We issue 'merit money' to the boys. A boy is paid in checks for amounts equal to the merits won, then when he is fined for improper conduct, he pays his fine with merit money. For example, if he tries to run away from the institution, he is usually fined 1000 merits."

Camp Unkinmakit along White Lick Creek belongs to the School. Boys who "make good" are permitted to go there for short vacations during the summer.

Sixty-five per cent. of the boys sentenced to the School find themselves. This is a good record considering the obstacles in the path of reformation and re-adjustment.

For

QUALITY and PRICE

ON

WHITE FLOATING SOAP

LAUNDRY SOAP

SOAP POWDER

TRY—

The Globe Soap Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

(*Continued from page 23*)

tics; Mrs. Frances Beadle, Lafayette, a member of the board of trustees of the Girls' School; Moses Epstein, Indianapolis, a member of the board of trustees of the Logansport State Hospital. Daily E. McCoy is secretary.

The Joint Purchasing Committee meets once a month in the Capitol.

The writer attended a recent meeting of the Committee when dry goods in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the state institutions for a period of three months were purchased. Hundreds of samples which dealers had submitted with their bids were on display. These the Committee examined with utmost care in order to make sure that the lowest bidders quoted prices on merchandise of as good a quality as the higher bidders. The differences in the quotations of the many firms seeking business were surprisingly great on articles of the same grade. And it would take only one attendance at meetings of the Committee to convince the most skeptical that Indiana has one of the best systems of economical buying in the United States. It pays to purchase in big quanitties on a competitive basis.

The Committee functions in the open. There is positively no favoritism shown one dealer over another. The vendor who offers to sell an article that meets the specifications at a lower price than his competitors gets the business. And if a firm or individual who has agreed to sell a commodity of a certain quality or grade at a given price attempts substitution, there is immediate action on the part of the Committee. However, very few dealers attempt to defraud the State through questionable practices. When vendors ship commodities which differ from their samples, they quickly and cheerfully rectify their mistake.

At every institution shipments of supplies are carefully checked. If any item is unsatisfactory the Committee is notified. Forthwith the Committee through its secretary informs the dealer who shipped the article as to the complaint and demands rectification without delay, which means the return of the same at his expense and a shipment in accordance with the contract.

To give the reader an idea of the volume of business done by the Committee, a few figures might help. Last year 180,000 tons of coal were purchased for the institutions; 240,000 pounds of beans; 25 carloads of sugar; 450,000 bars of soap; 75 tons of hominy; 132,000 pounds of rice; 40,000 gallons of syrup; 120,000 pounds of prunes.

The cash discount on sugar alone (2% within 7 days) is usually enough to pay the annual salary of one of the assistants in the Committee's office.

The range of quotations submitted by bidders seeking to supply commodities to the state institutions is interesting. The writer recently went over the prices at which dealers offered to sell supplies of a given quality or grade. Quotations on beans ranged from 5½ cents to 7½ cents a pound; syrup, from 34 cents to 45 cents a gallon; coffee, from 17 cents to 24 cents a pound; bedspreads, from $1.40 to $2.00 each; ginghams, from 13 cents to 20 cents a yard. In every instance the quality or grade was the same.

The following are purchased on annual contracts: electric lamps, tires, tubes and accessories; storage batteries; coal, yeast, gasoline, lubricating oils and greases. All other supplies the Committee buys on quarterly contracts.

"I wish to emphasize this fact—Indiana has, I am satisfied, the best system of institutional purchases in the United States," Mr. Epstein, chairman of the Committee told the writer. "Some states have purchasing bodies composed of citizens who were never in any capacity connected with a state institution. Some have a purchasing agent, one man who does all the buying, and the institutions must accept his judgment.. In Indiana, the purchasing committee is composed of people who have had years of extensive business and institutional experience. As a result each institution is supplied with what it specifies."

HYGRADE LAMPS

are guaranteed to surpass the requirements of the lamp specifications of the United States Bureau of Standards

—

Hygrade Lamp Co.

Main Office and Works - - Salem, Mass.

(*Continued from page 29*)

are encouraged. Basketball and football teams of the School, both sexes, compete with teams of high schools throughout central Indiana and with other schools for the deaf in nearby states. The Silent Hoosiers are widely known for their prowess and sportsmanship.

The writer was surprised when he saw a grand piano in one of the classrooms of the School and he expressed himself accordingly.

"In the education of the deaf a piano aids in teaching speech, pitch, accent, time and rhythm, Dr. Pittenger explained. "The children are placed around the instrument and with their bodies against or their hands on it, likely feel the vibrations which contribute much to their development."

In the auditorium of the School, the writer noticed a motion picture machine. Having used this very effective instrument as a teacher in a Western school system, he inquired as to the extent it was utilized in the institution.

"The school for the deaf that does not use a motion picture machine as an instructional tool is overlooking a most wonderful and effective educational instrument," Dr. Pittenger replied. "Since the advent of our projection machine several years ago, we have learned many things regarding the value of the motion picture in the teaching process. It seldom fails to impart valuable information, having an aura that holds the attention of the pupil as he learns unconsciously."

The supply of competent teachers of the deaf is never equal to the demand, according to Dr. Pittenger. Therefore, it has been necessary for the School to train them. Although the field is limited and offers fewer opportunities than others in the teaching profession, the School has attracted talented and charming young women willing to prepare themselves for it.

The School takes little deaf children, seven years of age, and accomplishes the seemingly impossible with them. Many of them do not know their names; many of them do not know there is a language; many of them have only the poorest means of communication. They depart from the School, educated in the fundamentals of knowledge and trained to do useful work. They take their places in society as orderly and productive citizens.

Dr. Pittenger possesses to an uncommon degree, those qualities which are so essential in a man who administrates and directs the affairs of an educational institution for handicapped children. In his wife, he has a co-worker of unusual ability who truly comprehends her opportunities in the School.

The deaf population of the United States, in round numbers, is 50,000. In the state of Indiana there are approximately 2500 Silent Hoosiers.

The majority of the deaf lost their auditory sense early in life. Only about one-third were born without hearing. Deafness occurs in strongly diminishing ratio with advancing years, which is opposite of blindness.

From three-fifths to two-thirds of the cases of deafness are caused by accident and disease, mostly the latter. Somewhere around one-third are due to heredity and consanguineous marriages.

The first school for the deaf in the United States, a private institution was established in 1817 at Hartford, Connecticut. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the outstanding individual behind it, is recognized as the father of the schools for those with defective hearing in this country. Gallaudet College, named for him, located in Washington, D. C., is the world's greatest institution of higher learning for the deaf. It is maintained by the government of the United States.

The achievements of the educated deaf in this country have been, and are, such as to fully justify every dollar expended for special schools. Their contributions demonstrate the wisdom of giving the physically handicapped a training which will enable them to earn an honest living as workers in the national hives of industry and commerce.

Efroymson & Wolf

360 W. Washington St.

Indianapolis.

Indiana's Progressive Jobbers

Always pleased to bid on Contracts—

None too large or too small

Give Us A Trial

(*Continued from page 32*)

some pupils were sent to the schools in Kentucky and Ohio. It is solely an educational and in nowise a charitable institution. The school is as much a part of Indiana's educational system as the University at Bloomington. Article IX Section 1 of the Constitution provides for its establishment.

The School is well organized and operated according to a high educational standard. Professor George S. Wilson, superintendent, has devoted over 30 years to its management and expansion. He is nationally recognized as a leader in the education of the blind.

Tuition, board, lodging and washing are furnished free of charge to all pupils of the school. Children under eight years of age and young people over twenty-one are not admitted. No person of imbecile or unsound mind or of confirmed immoral character will be knowingly received into the School.

The Literary Department of the School includes the eight grades of the common school and the four years of the high school. The Music Department offers excellent courses to those who demonstrate talents to justify their education. Vocal and instrumental music are taught according to the methods used by the best teachers in outstanding conservatories. The Industrial Department teaches piano repairing and tuning, broom-making, chair-making, mop-making, hand and machine sewing, basket-making, crocheting, knitting, weaving and sloyd. Physical training is given all pupils except those excused by a doctor's order.

It is interesting to observe the instruction of the blind when a skillful teacher conducts a class The sightless pupils are taught as thoroughly as the more fortunate pupils of the public schools.

The text books used by the blind are printed in Braille, a tactile type which utilizes characters of one to six dots arranged within a cell. They are read by means of the fingers.

The blind write Braille as well as read it. They use a special writing frame, which consists of two metal blades of equal size hinged together at one end usually less than a foot long. One of the blades has punched through it two or more rows of cells; and the second is composed of "pits" arranged the same as the holes on the other blade. Between thees blades a heavy, fibrous paper is inserted, the one with holes being placed above. And into the paper are impressed, with the aid of a small pointed stylus, dots grouped to form characters. The impressions are made from right to left, so that protuberances will appear on the reverse side from left to right as they are read Numerals and musical notations, as well as letters, are quickly written by the device.

The American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Kentucky, provides the most books for the sightless in the United States. A perpetual annual apporpriation by the federal government aids the publishing house with the stipulation that it must distribute books free to the pupils in the schools for the blind of the country according to the number of each. Whatever sales are made cannot be at a profit.

In the United States there are over a dozen periodicals printed in Braille. The largest and most important publication is The Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, a monthly which is free to the sightless. A number of religious and secular organizations publish reading matter in Braille. The American Bible Society distributes several hundred Bibles annually, each usually in eleven large volumes. Books and periodicals for the blind from libraries pass through the mails without the payment of postage.

A goodly number of cities and several states, including Indiana, have circulating libraries for the blind. The Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., has a department which serves the sightless. Nearly all schools for the blind lend books to their former pupils and others.

Most of us who can see have curious notions in regard to those who dwell in the Valley of Night. Usually we overlook the fact that they are human like ourselves and endow them with a fictitious spirituality which is supposed to serve as a compensation for a lost sense. Also we ignorantly think that God gives the blind a supernatural keenness of hearing and feeling when as a matter of fact they must learn to use these senses better than we do. Our misconceptions lead us into sentimentalism. Therefore, we fail to properly evaluate the problems of the sightless.

Classic and popular literature have added to our misunderstanding. Shakespeare's King Lear. Lytton's Nydia in "The Last Days of Pompeii," Bronte's Rochester in "Jane Eyre," Dickens' Bertha Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth," Scott's Alice in "The Bride of Lammermoor," Kingsley's Amyae Leigh in "Westward Ho," Stevenson's Pew in "Treasure Island," and other characters of fiction are such that we may easily form erroneous notions relatives to the sightless from them. The struggles of the blind would be less sad if we knew their true status.

SARGENT-GERKE CO.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Manufacturers of

VELVA — TEX

Subdued Glass Wall Finish

SAR-TONER

FLAT OIL PAINT

(*Continued from page 35*)

Every girl who is young enough to enjoy a doll has one; every boy who is old enough to derive pleasure from a sled has one. In the playrooms are numerous toys, including kiddie kars, blocks, trains, chairs, tables, etc. The older boys and girls have facilities for playing athletic games. In addition there are parties, motion pictures, musical entertainments, dramatic productions, picnics, hikes, camping trips and athletic contests between teams of the Home and nearby towns.

The health of the children is constantly safeguarded. A well equipped hospital, located on the grounds of the institution, makes the treatment of the sick convenient. A recent addition includes a special ward for babies. A dentist calls regularly every week at the Home and keeps the teeth of the children in the best possible condition.

Th school of the Home follows a course of study as comprehensive as that of any system its size in the state. The average standard of achievement, both in the grades and in the high school, is unusual.

The high school offers four years of work. It has been commissioned by the Department of Public Instruction, entitling the graduates to admission without condition to any college or university.

Vocational courses include training in the following: floristry, baking, carpentry, engineering, farming, gardening, cooking, manual training, sewing, mechanics, painting, printing, plumbing, shoe-building, tailoring, commerce, nursing and instrumental music. A course in vocational information assists the boys and girls to select whatever trade or profession they intend to follow after graduation.

The Home Journal, a semi-monthly magazine of twenty-four pages, is published to furnish work for the boys who are learning the printing trade and to provide good reading matter for the children of the institution. The seniors of the high school publish an annual known as The Retrospect.

The band of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is as fine a juvenile musical organization as the writer has heard. It is much in demand and makes trips to cities in all parts of the state. The orchestra is one of the more recent organizations of the Home and has more than justified itself.

The high school chorus of the Home compares with the best in the state.

The Elite Club of the high school has been in existance since September, 1923. Its purposes are to improve the social conditions in the institution and to create a greater interest in educational activities. The students of Latin have an organization called "Sidera."

Two organizations, aside from the athletic teams, encourage physical activities, the Boy Scouts and the Physical Culture Class for Girls.

Hundreds of boys and girls have gone forth from the Home and taken their places in society as useful citizens. Many have distinguished themselves.

Monte Blue, the famous actor of the movies, came to the Home September 13, 1895 and remained until September 3, 1902. He gives the institution credit for developing his histrionic talents. Ford Wallick, stationer and printer of Peru, Indiana, purported to be a millionaire, learned the elements of the business in which he achieved outstanding success, at the Home. The Reverend Roy Sargeant, pastor of the First Christian Church, New Castle, Indiana; the widely known evangelist, W. H. Johnson; George V. Hess, the actor; Walter Innis, a midshipman in the Annopolis Naval Academy, spent the days of their boyhood in the Home. Throughout the United States there are superior mothers who have implanted worthy ideals and noble thoughts in the minds of their sons and daughters to their everlasting glory—many of them were reared and educated in the Indiana Soldiers, and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

"Good Goods"

When You Want The Best

Specify

Capital City Paints

Made By

Indianapolis Paint & Color Co.

Indianapolis, Indiana

(*Continued from page 33*)

By act of the Legislature of 1921, it is provided that to be eligible for admission to the Home, the wife of a Civil War veteran must have been married to her husband prior to March 10, 1919, except the widow of a soldier, sailor or marine, who marries another soldier, sailor or marine. The wife or widow of a Spanish or World War veteran is eligible for admission without regard to her age or the date of her marriage.

Most of the Home's population, (approximately 460) are women, practically all of them being wives or widows of veterans of the Civil War. Time, however, is rapidly depleting the ranks of those who lived through the turbulent days of America's fratricidal struggle.

Amidst the trees in the Sacred Acres of the Home, a thousand sons and daughters of Old Glory sleep as the hands on the starry dial of God's clock mark the passing of the years. And may we never forget their sacrifices! When a nation fails to recall the deeds of heroic men and women who preserved the heritages that were purchased at a fearful price, oblivion is skulking in the shadows of catastrophe a few short paces in the rear of a stumbling civilization.

One of the most interesting buildings of the Home is the library, on the walls of which there are some 200 excellent protraits of generals of the Civil War; all were painted by Captain Alexander Lawrie, the soldier-artist, a genius, who crowded in to a few borrowed years more than most brilliant men achieve in a lifetime. He succumbed to pneumonia in 1917, at the ripe age of 89 years.

Captain Lawrie was a native of New York. He served in the Civil War with Pennsylvania regiments. Little is known about his activities from the time he was honorably discharged as a soldier to his arrival at the Home.

Col. William M. Louden has been the commandant of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home since October 1, 1922. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War. Reports of the special committees of the G. A. R. that have inspected and investigated the Home during Col. Louden's administration have made most favorable reports to the annual encampments.

The following letter is one of many which Col. Louden has received:

Minneapolis, Minn.
January 30, 1928.

Colonel W. M. Louden, Commandant,
Indiana State Soldiers, Home,
Lafayette, Indiana.

Dear Colonel Louden:

I was very sorry to have missed seeing you before I left the Home so that I might have been able to thank you in person for the many courtesies extended to me and those dear to me.

When I picture my father patiently waiting in the dark for that long distance call "from that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," how consoling it is to think that he is given such loving, kindly care, that his tottering footsteps are being guided by competent attendants, that his every want is ministered by those who have a real interest in his welfare.

When I visited the Home last year I came away very enthusiastic over the institution and those in charge of it. In the year just passed, I have perhaps looked at simliar institutions with a more critical eye than previously and I am today more fully convinced that yours is a model institution compared with the others. The natural beauty of your location lends charm and the smiling faces of those in attendance convinces me that yours is as near the ideal as is possible.

If it were only possible for me to put into words the thoughts I have in my heart, I would be most happy; but, unfortunately, my vocabulary is too small to tell you the things I would really like to convey to you.

I hope for you and your institution, for your staff of officers and helpers, every good thing not only for the present but for all the way.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) A. G. Perry.

TIRES

G. & J. Tires and Tubes
United States Tires Tubes and
Tire Accessories

MECHANICAL RUBBER
Hose
Belting
Packing
Rubber Tile Flooring
Insulated Wire

FOOTWEAR
Boots
Walrus
Light Rubbers
Gaytees
Keds
Snug-ler House Shoes

(*Continued from page 47*)

in paretic patients it is very likely these paretics were greatly benefited by having had typhoid fever.

Paresis is a disease which has been recognized since 1822 and its cause until comparatively recent times was unknown and almost unsuspected. Seventeen years ago the cause of the disease was, however, conclusively established and the knowledge necessary for its prevention was gained. Seven years ago, exactly 100 years after the discovery of the disease, this new method of treatment by malaria was devised.

How malaria brings about changes in these cases is as yet not definitely known. The view that holds the field at present is that the high fever produced (104 degrees) by malaria destroys many of the organisms that cause the disease and debilitates those that survive, so that they become harmless. It is definitely known that the organism of syphilis fails to grow at a temperture above 104 to 106 degrees F.

The outstanding improvement in these cases has been noted on the mental side and this has been proven particularly by the performance of intelligence tests.

It might be emphasized here that the great majority of cases committed to institutions of our type are well along in the advanced stages of the disease and that much better results are to be expected when this treatment is employed during the incipiency of the disease. Thus many of our cases were not very promising but in choosing them we did so more or less indiscriminately.

The methods of inoculation used by us were the intravenous and subcutaneous methods, which are considered the best. Using every antiseptic precaution 2 CC. of blood are withdrawn from the superficial vein of the forearm of the patient and injected immediately into the vein or into the subcutaneous tissues of the shoulder.

The period for incubation vary from five to twelve days; the average being from ten to twelve days. We noted that it required a longer period for colored patients where the reaction was slower.

The number of paroxysms allowed before medication was from eight to twelve, the average being ten. When the required number of 8 paroxysms had been manifested the patient was given five grains of hydrochloride of quinine three times a day for five days. Treatment was then discontinued for four or five days, and then three grains of quinine were given three times a day for nine days. None of our patients had any other chills after the first day of medication.

In many of our cases we noted improvement in from four to six weeks after the treatment and a remarkable gain in weight was the pronounced indication. In a few cases convulsions were noted during the treatment and only one case, a colored patient, failed to respond to the treatment. The following represents our results in from six to thirty months after the treatment.

In the 250 cases we grouped 23% under full remissions, which included those patients who were able to be dismissed from the hospital and returned to their former occupations. These patients represented a minimal degree of deficiency in the intellect and presented complete insight into the nature of their illness.

In 11% grouped under moderate remissions, are included those cases who have been returned to resume their former occupation. They are more or less unreliable and where their previous occupation has been one which carried a certain degree of responsibility, they have not been enabled to meet it. In this group the personality is preserved and there is no evidence of dementia.

In 26% of these cases were those silghtly improved. In these are included those who have presented a decidedly improved institutional adaptation and who have pronouncedly reacted from a state of marked deterioration, but who are still obviously general paretic patients. The patients of this group have all greatly increased in weight.

In 30% of these cases are represented the unimproved group and these are the cases in which little or no improvement was noted following the treatment. In this group were included largely the type of cases in which great structural damage had already occurred at the time the treatment was instituted. In these cases irreparable and irrecoverable anatomic changes were present which would preclude the possibility of even a partial restitution of function.

The number of deaths within this period was decreased from 20% to 8%. In spite of counter-indications by this means of treatment, however, there is no great necessity to adhere rigidly to them, because in the event of appearance of alarming complications, during the febrile attack, the latter can be promptly arrested by the administration of quinine.

MUTUAL CHINA CO.

China, Glass and Silverware
for
Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions,
Lodges, Clubs, Etc.

Vitrified White, Banded, and
Monogrammed Ware

Phone Main 3965
128-30 S. Meridian Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

(*Continued from page 50*)

years. He has a peculiar speech defect which runs in the family. The boy can neither read nor write, and at times just sits around and, when spoken to, his only response is "huh?" The next child, B, is about eleven years old. Because of his youth he appears brighter than the other members of the family, but is defective. He, too, has a speech defect, and is a neglected looking little chap. I, the third, about seven years old, was not seen, but is said to be like the rest of the family. With his heredity, there is little probability of his being any different. The youngest child, about six years old, is very defective in appearance, has the speech defect peculiar to the family, and even at his age is unable to talk very much. The little fellow had on a ragged, dirty dress, the only garment he had on, which only partly served to cover his body.

This family represents almost as deplorable conditions as one could find. The whole family needs institutional care. To have such a family grow up and live as this one does is a blot on any community.

3. LABOR PROBLEM. James, 27 years old, has always been different mentally from his parents and sibs and is now suffering from a psychosis with periods of excitement and depression. There is a history of insanity and instability in both sides of his inheritance. He was formerly a machinist but now cannot get work in any shop because he talks too much and is considered a nuisance. He is now doing laboring work and earning less than twelve dollars a week. James' wife has left him and is suing for divorce. His wife's mental condition is subnormal and unstable. The oldest child has a left side paralysis and is already showing mental retardation although only five years old. The wife's step-father took her and the children in, when the patient ordered them out of his home, but the man cannot afford to keep them permanently and soon they will become a charge upon the county. James had consented to go to a hospital for the insane as a voluntary patient but was dissuaded at the last minute by a radical political friend.

4. CRIME. Back in 1918 the Committee on Mental Defectives sent its workers down to one of the southern Indiana counties to make a general survey. Among the families studied was one of a mother and three sons, all farm laborers. Another son, it was learned, was an inmate of the Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded, at Butlerville. The father was dead.

The family was recognized locally as defective. The youngest son, Willie, was thirteen years old at the time of the survey, in school, but in the third grade, while at his age he should have been in the seventh. He was not a bad boy and gave little trouble there but he fought with other boys now and then, and it was said that if he became angry he acted like a wild beast. He left school at the age of 13 and went to work. The mother of this family was a low grade moron, but a hard worker, respected by the people who knew her. The father had been a common laborer and farm-hand, a hard worker, ignorant, a drunkard, and so abusive of his wife that she was afraid of him. He was not bright mentally. On both sides of the family were conditions of mental defect and anti-social conduct of a most sordid nature.

Three years after the time of this survey, the son Willie shot and killed his mother, after a petty quarrel concerning some tobacco. He was committed to the State Prison at Michigan City and is there now, serving a life sentence. A report from the prison states that when questioned, he talked about his crime in an indifferent manner, with no show of emotion. He claimed it had never caused him to worry and he lost no sleep over it.

5. HEREDITY. The inheritance of mental defect is well illustrated by a graph made by Dr. Arthur H. Estabrook for the Committee on Mental Defectives, under the heading "One Feeble-Minded Woman's Descendants." Of 56 descendants, represented in four generations, 31 are feeble-minded. Eighteen had been inmates of public institutions and at the time the drawing was made, 16 of the 18 had spent an aggregate of 72 years on public support, the cost of which at $150 per year was estimated at $10,800. Three women in this group were the mothers of 23 illegitimate children.

6. PUBLIC EXPENSE. Records of the Board of State Charities contain the names of 207,000 persons who are now or at some time in the past thirty years have been inmates of public institutions. A single group selected almost at random, consists of twenty-one persons, related either through direct descent or by marriage. One, a feeble-minded woman, is at the School for Feeble-Minded Youth. She has been a public charge since she was 20 years old. She is now 40. She is the illegitimate child of a feeble-minded woman, who was in and out of a county poor asylum over a period of 30 years, and she herself had two illegitimate children who were placed in an orphans' home. One man of this family was in the State Prison. Five members of the family died at the Southeastern Hospital for Insane Four are patients there now. One other was formerly a patient there. Altogether these twenty-one persons are known to have have spent 127¼ years as inmates of one or another public institution. At the very conservative estimate of $300 per capita per annum, their support there has cost $38,000.

AUTOMATIC D-I SANITARY

Ventilating and Humidifying Units

FOR

Schools, Hospitals and Other Public Buildings

Three vital and important factors are assured by the use of any Standard Legless Radiator when equipped with Automatic D-I Sanitary Ventilating and Humidifying Units.

HEAT---Distributed properly and automatically to every corner of the room.

MOISTURE---In just the proper percentage assured automatically and without noise.

VENTILATION---Controlled automatically by the temperature within the room, without drafts and without the use of mechanical appliances of any kind, or the services of an expert operating engineer.

Thus it will be seen that the D-I System is a natural, easy, simple, efficient and economical way of obtaining heat, ventilation and humidity for old and new buildings.

C. C. SHIPP & COMPANY

Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

Copyrighted 1927, by C. C. Shipp & Co.

(*Continued from page 48*)

of things, more thoroughly as the mind develops, with an appeal to reason will develop self-control and respect. It is a known fact today that the most efficient line of treatment for the mentally sick is through occupational therapy, keeping the patient busy at some useful work whenever possible. In other words, the patient is kept, as far as possible, in a normal environment. Formerly, this was not the case, as we thought then rest was the thing needed most. The patient was left to sit with idle hands and wait for a recovery to take place. We realize now that the patient was kept in an abnormal environment and yet expected to recover.

"Occupational therapy has been practiced at The Indiana State Hospital for Insane Criminals for several years with wonderful success. Every man, physically able to work, is given some useful occupation under the guidance of skilled supervision. He is made to see that his work benefits others as well as himself and this fact is a great source of satisfaction. We find since the system was introduced the general conduct has markedly improved. The paranoiac patient loses interest in his delusional ideas; likewise, the melancholic cases forget their imaginary worries by diverting their attention to systematic work. The percentage of recoveries also is larger and even the chronic incurable cases improve sufficiently to enable them to live a more normal existance than formerly.

"Scientific research tends to show that the emotional outburst of temper and the restless, morbid longings of youth represent energy in some form. Any temporary emotional reaction, if harnessed and properly mastered, might enable the individual to become a veritable Niagara in intellect and ability. John Howard Payne could never have composed that beautiful and never-dying song—'Home Sweet Home,' sitting in a comfortable arm-chair by the fireside surrounded with luxuries of a home. No! history tells us that he was walking aimlessly about a muddy street, one night, during a morbid attack of home-sickness when his attention was attracted by music from a nearby cottage. Venturing on the porch, he saw through the window a young lady who was singing, and playing the piano. For fear of being seen and arrested, he hurried away, but the inspiration had come. The next morning, he gave to the world his immortal song.

"I wish to call your attention to two special cases that prove the possibility for usefulness even though the individual might be laboring against the greatest odds of mental impairment. A man, who had been in the institution ten years, found time dragging heavily on his hands, before the occupational system was established. One day, while he was taking his athletic exercises with the other patients, he saw a dead cherry tree standing alone in the yard. He asked the guard if he might have it. And thinking it of no value, the guard permitted the tree to be taken to the basement of the insane hospital. There for weeks and months this patient worked. With only an old jack-knife and a nail shaped into a chisel, this prisoner fashioned into existence a beautiful specimen of art—a violin.

"Before this time, no musical instrument had been allowed inside the institution because of the possibilities of using the strings to cut through the bars of the cells. The handiwork of this one insane criminal proved an inspiration to provide the inmates with musical instruments to be used by them after the work of the day was done. It is not an uncommon thing to go by the wards in the evening and hear the sweet strains of the Sextette from Lucia or some of the later compositions.

"A colored man considered one of the most hardened criminals, mentally deficient, sullen, and with a long record of criminal pedigree, who had served two previous sentences in institutions, was finally sent to The State Hospital for Insane Criminals. With all his faults his nature was only needing encouragement to develop something that had been lost. He was possessed of a great talent for art, and has produced some beautiful oil paintings. After many years, he developed and revived a talent that had been submerged in his earlier life. As we view the products of these two men who are mentally sick, it should make us all believe that the possibilities of a normal mind are unlimited."

The Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals was established in 1909 and opened in 1912. It adjoins the enclosure of the State Prison. The warden of the Prison has jurisdiction over only the financial matters of the Hospital, the doctor in charge otherwise being in authority.

The defendant in a criminal case, if found to be insane, may be committed to this hospital by the court. Any prisoner of a penal institution who becomes insane is transferred to the Hospital and remains there as long as his insanity continues. Insane criminals must be returned to the penal institution from which they were transferred, if they recover their sanity before the expiration of the term for which they were sentenced.

GEO. J. MAYER CO.

Seals, Stencils and Rubber Stamps

Etched Name Plates—Bronze Tablets

36 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Catalogue Sent on Request

(*Continued from page 36*)

The hospital is now operating at capacity with many patients on the waiting list. The hospital is capable of rendering services of inestimable value to those confinement cases from parts of the State requiring expert care, and is destined to become one of the most important institutions in the country in the matter of promoting better obstetrics.

THE JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN was opened for patients in November 1924. The hospital grew from a desire to provide a fitting and perpetual memorial to James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet. Soon after Mr. Riley's death a group of his personal friends organized themselves into an association known as the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association for the purpose of providing a suitable memorial to him. After a consideration of several projects the association decided that a hospital for children would be the ideal memorial and at once instituted plans for the establishment of an institution designed to become one of the most outstanding in the country.

The association, in its plans for the development of the hospital, realized that an institution of the best type would be costly to establish and that there must be definite assurance of its perpetual maintenance. A consideration of this matter led the association to an affiliation with the State of Indiana through the agency of the trustees of the Indiana University, under whose direction the Robert W. Long Hospital in Indianapolis was conducted at that time in connection with the Indiana University School of Medicine. The effort then became a co-operative one, with five members of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana University and five members of the Riley Memorial Association forming a joint executive committee.

The first effort of the committee was a request made to the Indiana State Legislature of 1921 for a law providing a fund to establish the hospital and provide means for its perpetual maintenance. The result was an appropriation of $125,000, as a nucleus of a construction and equipment fund, which might be supplemented by donations or bequests for the purpose of developing the new hospital, to the end that its benefits might be extended to the largest possible number of the afflicted children of the State of Indiana. The law prescribed that the hospital should be a department of Indiana University and under the direction of its Board of Trustees.

With the pledge of the State of Indiana to its program, the joint committee proceeded promptly in a state-wide effort to raise funds to supplement the state appropriation for construction and equipment. This effort has resulted in the raising of more than three million dollars by popular subscription. The legislature of 1923 appropriated the sum of $275,000.00 for a central power plant to provide service to all the units of the University medical center.

The present capacity is 150 beds, with a possible expansion to 200 beds. Additional units are to be provided in order to bring the capacity to approximately 300 beds. The Kiwanis clubs of Indiana have made progress toward their goal of $150,000.00, which they have pledged for the establishment of a Kiwanis unit. The Rotary clubs of the State have almost completed their campaign for funds, which will enable them to fulfill their pledge of $250,000.00 for the erection of a convalescent home.

The out-patient department offers services to those children who come to the hospital for treatment and return to their homes immediately following this service. Last year 1441 patients were cared for in the out-patient clinics.

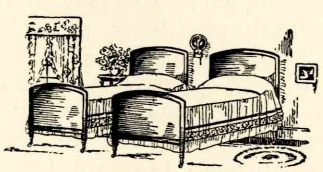
The department of physical therapy, the Ball Gymnasium, the orthopedic appliance shop (where all braces and orthopedic devices are made), the milk preparation rooms, the recreational departments, the dental clinic and the isolation ward are special departments contributing to the efficiency of the hospital. Much importance is attached to the matter of recreation and the entertainment of patients. Recreational facilities of the Occupational Therapy Department, the school system, the library, the kindergarten and the Sunday School contribute greatly to the welfare of the children.

The Service Building of the hospital with its kitchens, laundry, stores department, dining rooms and other necessary features are especially noteworthy in their conveniences and special features. The Service Building serves also the Robert W. Long Hospital and the William H. Coleman Hospital, making it unnecessary for those hospitals to have space for that purpose.

(*Continued on page 77*)

OSTERMEYER PAPER CO.
148 Virginia Ave. RIley 6902
Drinking Cups for Office and Factory
Scot Tissue Towels—Sanitex Toilet Paper
"Sanitary Drinking Cups for Health Insurance"

HEADQUARTERS
for METAL BEDS & MATTRESSES
for INSTITUTIONS



Louisville Logan Co. INCORPORATED 1865 **Kentucky**

(*Continued from page 51*)

cidents and alcoholism. Perhaps seventy per cent of mental defectiveness is due to heredity. If the feeble-minded were not allowed to propagate, more than two-thirds of our future idiots, imbeciles and morons would be eliminated.

Segregation is the modern method of meeting the problem of feeblemindedness. Large institutions have been established throughout the United Stats to care for the mental defectives, but they are inadequate. The number of idiots, imbeciles and morons is so great that the institutions cannot begin to cope with the tremendous problem.

At the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, there are, in round numbers, 1600 men, women and children. The Indiana Farm Colony for Feeble-minded, Butlerville, has a population of approximately 300 adults. When one considers that the number of feeble-minded in the State is anywhere from 30,000 to 60,000, the segregation of 1900 of them merely touches a gigantic problem. Until Indiana has a law that makes the sterilization of morons compulsory, a solution is impossible.

The public has very little conception of what it means to care for the feeble-minded, institutionally. The idiots are hopeless and helpless. The imbeciles have woefully limited mentalities. The morons require endless patience in the teaching process. Feeding, clothing, sheltering and training mental defectives necessitate an elaborate organization of specialists and large, expensive plants.

The Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, in addition to its central plant, owns and operates two farms: Colony farm, 510 acres, and Black Hawk farm, 339 acres. These farms are well equipped and stocked. Feeble-minded boys do most of the work on them under the direction of an experienced agriculturist. Keeping the mental defectives busy at tasks within their ranges of intelligence is important.

Inmates of the School at Fort Wayne make and repair shoes, mattresses and clothes. The work of the bakery, the laundry, and the shop is done by them. In fact the industrial and vocational departments of the institution largely supply many needs. It is surprising what the feeble-minded of the higher grades can do under expert guidance and supervision.

Every effort is made to teach those who have mental capacities that enable them to learn anything useful. An excellent school, organized to meet the special requirements of the Feeble-Minded, offers the work of the first five grades in a public school. Usually it takes two and three years to teach a moron what a normal child learns in a year or less. If a mental defective has failed to master the studies of the school at the age of sixteen, it is useless to continue his or her scholastic education. Therefore it ends. Industrial and vocational courses play important roles in the training of the feeble-minded. The Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth teaches shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, painting, printing, mattress-making, upholstering, fruit-growing, dairying, chicken-raising, gardening, general farming, domestic science, cooking, dress-making, sewing, mending and darning, embroidery, canning and preserving, table-waiting and house-work. Musical courses are also taught. They include vocal training, both solo and choir, and the instruments of the orchestra and band. The musical organizations of the School show that these courses are worthwhile. The band, the orchestra and the choir are surprisingly good. The institution stresses physical education. Courses in corrective gymnastics are given and contribute much to the physical development of the inmates.

The health of the idiots, imbeciles and morons in the Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth is carefully protected. New admissions to the institution are sent directly to the hospital where they are isolated and observed for 21 days. Nose and throat cultures, diphtheria susceptibility tests, intradermic bovine and human tuberculin tests, Wasserman tests, Kahn tests, spinal punctures and the usual physical and mental examinations are made. As soon as advisable, smallpox, typhoid, and diphtheria vaccinations are given to those needing them. A dentist keeps the teeth of the inmates in good condition.

The writer has visited feeble-minded institutions in Eastern and Western states, and knows of none that do more for the inmates than the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

The

Sinclair Refining Company

—PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—

325 West Pratt Street,

Indianapolis, Indiana

Branches in principal Indiana Cities

(*Continued from page 52*)

barber shop, bathroom, clothing room, cold storage and ice plant, chair factory, sign shop, paint shop, blacksmith shop, tin shop, yard office, greenhouse, laundry warehouse, cement block plant, ice house, carpenter shop, canning plant, machine shop, clothing shop, shirt factory, shoe factory, vegetable cellar, truck garage, heat, light and power plant, plumbing shop, electric shop, the farm, etc.

Every prisoner who contributes to any extent in earning money for the institution shares in the profits. The allowance is divided into six different classes and pays from three cents to eighteen cents a day, depending upon the amount of work the individual produces and merits.

Regular religious services are held every Sunday morning by the official chaplain, a Protestant, in a chapel that is unique among prison chapels in that it resembles a church both inside and out. Additional religious services are conducted by a representative of the Christian Science Church and a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. The inmates must attend the regular religious services. The official chaplain conducts a Bible class every Sunday for those prisoners who are seeking a better knowledge of the Holy Writ. About one hundred attend it.

Every inmate may subscribe for one daily newspaper, two monthly magazines and one weekly periodical.

Prisoners are forbidden to receive boxes of food, fruit, candy, etc., from relatives and friends. This may seem to be a harsh restriction. A few months ago a box of fruit addressed to one of the inmates was delivered at the prison. In one of the bananas three saws were found. This incident explains the necessity for the restriction.

During the winter motion pictures are shown Saturday afternoons to the inmates. Occasionally outside shows come to the prison. Throughout the warmer seasons baseball is very popular. Teams from towns of northern Indiana go to the prison to play with the prison's teams. The outsiders rarely win, for among the inmates are many superior ball players.

The food served at the Indiana State Prison is much better than that of most state prisons. It is wholesome and palatable. The products of a well developed prison farm gives the menu variety.

Very few people have any idea what it takes to feed 1800 prisoners. In one meal they will eat, for example, 150 gallons of sauer kraut, 700 pounds of frankfurters, 90 to 100 gallons of gravy, 400 to 600 loaves of bread, and drink 110 gallons of coffee.

The prisoners sleep in two cell houses and three dormitory buildings. The cells on five tiers measure 8 feet by 6 feet and 6½ feet high. All have a lavatory, a toilet, a spring bed, a chair and a locker. In the three dormitory buildings there are six dormitories with excellent toilet and washing facilities. Each man is provided with a bed, a box and a chair. Approximately 140 inmates sleep in a dormitory.

The National Society of Penal Information recently made a thorough investigation of thirty-five state and all federal prisons. In its report the dormitory system of the Indiana State Prison is described as the most extensive of any prison investigated. The report says, "The dormitories are not only the largest, they are the most livable and the best kept."

There are many interesting characters behind the gray, formidable walls of the Indiana State Prison. Nearly every profession and trade are represented among them. There is the boy of seventeen and the old man in his eighties; there is the scion of wealth and the gutterling of the underworld; there is the scholar and the fool.

The writer and Dr. P. W. Weeks, physician of the Prison, talked for an hour about the human types within the walled city of shattered dreams. As we entered a ward, in one of the upper stories of the hospital, the doctor turned and said: "Here you find the physically disabled; men who have grown old in the service and who cannot work. Among these old fellows you see pronounced evidences of unusual ability along various lines. Day in and day out they sit whiling away the time; some painting, some writing, some reading. That man yonder is serving a life sentence. He is an habitual criminal, now feeble with age. The fires and enthusiasm of youth have long since burned to ashes of tragedy, but still he sits hour after hour wielding the brush. As he works, one can easily see a lost talent. Perchance the old man dreams of fame and wealth that will never come.

"When I find such talent in an institution of this kind, I am led to believe that had the proper approach been made or patience been used in dealing with some nervous, restless boy, perhaps there would have been another star in the great field of human endeavor."

How many men reform in prison? The writer asked Warden Walter H. Daly that question. "Very few," he replied. "The reformation, if there is likely to be any takes place in the mind of the offender before he enters the prison. No system of penology can reform the criminal who looks upon his incarceration as the quirk of unlucky stars. It is the man awakened to the calamity of his rash act before the iron doors of the prison close on him who strives to start life anew. He is always a model prisoner, whereas the criminal, unrepentent at the time he enters the penitentiary, constantly schemes to escape, thinking nothing of murder as a means to freedom."

The big problem of the Indiana State Prison, as of every penal institution, is to keep the inmates busy at useful work. Those who attack the industries in prisons and reformatories fail to see the evils of idleness. Loafing is a curse inside

(*Continued on page 71*)

(*Continued from page 70*)

a penitentiary as well as outside.

Systems of discipline in prisons vary widely—in one, a brutal medieval system still prevails; in another, a pampering honor system exists. The officials of the Indiana State Prison prefer a humane system minus the extremes. The inmate is given every reasonable consideration. Warden Daly is a man with a heart and forbids the use of any disciplinary methods that are cruel.

The traditional stripes of prison clothing have been eliminated from the Indiana State Prison. The convicts wear one of two uniforms, according to their conduct—the first grade, which is plain grey-blue; the second grade, which has a pattern of checks. For good behavior the inmates are given gold stripes. The parole board, as a policy, refuses to consider the appeal of a prisoner who has failed to earn at least one decoration.

Solitary confinement is the most extreme punishment permitted at the Indiana Prison. In its latest report the National Society of Penal Information makes the following interesting statement: "The solitary cells differ greatly in character. In Maine, Minnesota, INDIANA, and Illinois, they are light, sanitary and well ventilated."

Warden Daly is a practical, trained, experienced prison official. He climbed from a humble place in the Indiana institution to his present position. The National Society of Penal Information gives us some idea of Warden Daly's ability. "A higher degree of institutional efficiency is found in Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Connecticut, INDIANA, Wisconsin and in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia than in many other prisons," says its report. When we consider that such outstanding persons as Jane Addams, Josephus Daniels, Zona Gale, David Starr Jordan and Albert Shaw are members of the General Committee of the Society we can appreciate the weight of the statement.

THE J. C. HIRSCHMAN CO.

Manufacturers of Never-Stretch and Kant Spread high grade Mattresses for over fifty years.

Indianapolis, Indiana

We Suggest:

POPLIN (For Cakes)

IMPERIAL (For Bread)

RIPPLE (For Crackers)

Made from strictly Indiana soft red wheat

SIMS MILLING CO.

Frankfort, Indiana

John W. Fillman Co,

Wholesale Dealers Exclusively in

Institution Specialties

1020-22-24 Filbert St.
Philadelphia, Penna.

Blankets—Linens—Bedding
Spreads—Rubber Sheetings
Gowns—Towels—Ginghams
Ducks—Drills

Samples and quotations cheerfully submitted without obligation

Make Your Money go the Farthest

(*Continued from page 54*)

an who serves a short sentence in the correctional department usually returns one or more times.

"The girl coming towards us was what the newspapers call a 'thrill bandit.' Looking at her without a knowledge of her record you'd never suspect her of the crimes she has committed. She's an interesting girl. Her conduct in this institution has been surprisingly good. She reads the best of books and takes full advantage of the library. Sewing is her hobby and she seems to derive considerable pleasure from it even though included in the daily routine.

"There is a woman in this institution who had five husbands. The fifth she killed and was sent here for life. She cannot understand why she isn't given her freedom. Nothing in her conduct or demeanor indicates that she regrets her rash act. So far as I can determine, she has few, if any, thoughts of remorse in her mind. And she is sane, which makes her case all the more unusual."

"In that only from one-fifth to one-tenth of the inmates of penal institutions are women is it logical to conclude that the female of genushomo is less criminally inclined than the male?" the writer inquired of Miss Elliott.

"Your question is a hard one to answer," she replied. "Of course, the records tell us that women commit fewer crimes than men, but that does not prove that one sex is more inclined to criminality than the other. We must go deeper. Women are less adventurous and more restricted than men, which tell us that they do not face conditions which contribute to crime as often as men. Women in crime are usually the accomplices of men in the commission of lawless acts, but evade the hand of the law through the protection of the men with whom they associate. Also it is difficult to convict women of crimes. Evidence against them must be overwhelming to induce juries to find them guilty. Mixed juries, now becoming common, may bring a greater number of convictions among the women accused of criminal acts. A woman may fool a man and play upon his chivalry, but when she faces another woman, it is a different story. More and more we see women judged according to the facts surrounding the violations of laws, with sentimentalism and tradition less influential than in the past. Woman's increasing field of activity largely explains this change. When woman was confined to the life of the home by ironclad conventions and her sphere limited to it, the wrongs she committed were more readily condoned than at present. However, there is a fact that will always call for careful consideration whether it be related to crime or something else—woman and man differ widely."

By education, training and experience Miss Elliott is exceptionally well equipped for her position as superintendent of the Indiana Woman's Prison. She came to the state to take her present position in April of 1914 after serving eleven years in the capacity of superintendent of the reformatory for girls at Geneva, Illinois. Her personality is such that she easily inspires the confidence of the girls and women with whom and for whom she works. Their welfare is constantly uppermost in her mind.

Being a superintendent of a woman's prison is anything but easy. To the institution are sent those who have for the most part failed to respond to other agencies of reformation. Arousing them so that they will see the folly of crime and the futility of unsocial living calls for more than the average person realizes.

The girls and women of the prison, in both the correctional and penal departments, are taught the dignity of labor. Tasks of the household, the garden and the poultry yard provide work for the inmates that does more than merely keep them busy. Productive toil is a powerful stabilizer. Many a woman has returned to her home after a term in the Prison with a training which contributed much to her welfare.

One day a colored husband called Miss Elliott over the telephone and vociferously thanked her for what she did for his wife. "You shuh done make my wife a lady, Miss Elliott," he said, gratefully.

The Indiana Woman's Prison, a penal and correctional institution exclusively for women and girls entirely under the control, management and operation of women, was the first institution of its kind in the world.

Governor Conrad Baker in his message to the Legislature of 1869 crystalized a strong agitation for a separate woman's prison. "There are now some nineteen or twenty women incarerated in the Southern Prison to the great detriment of sound morality as well as the good government of the institution," his message emphasized. "Moral, sanitary and disciplinary considerations concur in demanding that these women, as speedily as possible, should be removed to a prison to be provided exclusively for their sex and be under the government of women."

In the same message Governor Baker also recommended the establishment of a reformatory for girls connected with the prison on the same grounds and under the same direction and management, but in different buildings.

A dual institution, as Governor Baker recommended, was located about one and three-quarters miles from the "Circle" of downtown Indianapolis. It was opened October 4, 1873 and all the women of the Southern Prison at Jeffersonville were transferred to it on that day. Other states have since followed in the footsteps of Hoosierdom.

(*Continued from page 55*)

one-half of the 1200 men serving time on the Farm violated the liquor laws. Captain Howard in commenting on this fact hit the wedge squarely when he said: "Too many young men try to live by their wits rather than by their toil. Champagne appetites and beer incomes send a lot of youngsters to penal institutions. Living beyond their income has wrecked the future of thousands. Easy money without the law is a strong temptation for the youth who has never been taught to forego the pleasures and luxuries that cost too much, and frequently the "just-once" complex overcomes him, beginning a career of crimes."

Sixty percent of the inmates at the Indiana State Farm are less than thirty years of age. Ten years ago the petty offenders were much older than today. Youth now has little regard for law. He laughs in the face of authority and ignores the code of righteousness.

"Disorganization of the American Home and the throwing aside of parental responsibilities explain the lawlessness of our young folks," Captain Howard observed in a conversation with the writer. "The tension of modern life blunts understanding and warps judgment. We see the folly of laxaties, but somehow we cannot will to resist the maelstrom swirling around us. We are constantly going places, making the home little more than a lodging house. The family circle of yore has practically disappeared. Fathers and Mothers nowadays have little more than speaking acquaintances with their sons and daughters. Parental influence stands at a low ebb. Children are permitted an unsupervised freedom that is deplorable. Discipline plays a minor role in the rearing of our boys and girls. We trust to luck, hoping that our sons and daughters will despite our neglect of them, grow into the right kind of men and women, and we don't awaken until the judge says, "Ninety Days" or "Ten years" to our flesh and blood standing before the bar of justice."

The older men who serve time at the Farm are usually vagrants, gamblers and drunkards. A large percent of them are derelicts, ne're-do-wells and chronic loafers who stumble painfully toward the end of life's mysterious trail. The price that improvidence pays and the tragedy of the untrained are pathetically demonstrated at the Farm. One glimpse of the pennilness, broken men tottering under the weight of years teaches a mighty lesson as the tears well to the eyes.

The spirit that dominates the Indiana State Farm is beautifully expressed by the inscription on the Arch of the main gateway: "LET HIM RENEW HIS HOPE WHO ENTERS HERE."

William C. Ball, of Terre Haute, one of the original trustees of the institution, conceived and financed the idea of the arched gateway and its inscription. Thus he sought to inspire the offender into an attitude of reformation and dispel the common notion that a penal farm is a place where brutes whip inmates for daily exercise.

Office Furniture AND Equipment

Matched Executive Furniture

DESKS **CHAIRS** **FILES**

FIREPROOF SAFES **BURGLARPROOF CHESTS**

Steel Shelving and Lockers

Steel Folding Chairs

Attractive Yearly Contracts to Quantity Users

W. K. STEWART CO.

44 E. Washington St. **Phone LIncoln 4571**

Indianapolis, Indiana

(*Continued from page 40*)

to their home because of the presence there of the epileptic child. They either deprive themselves of normal social relations or they form the habit of meeting their friends away from home. Whichever they do, the influence is bad.

"Frequently, epileptics should be committed to institutions for community reasons. Often, and especially in cities, epileptic boys are allowed to come and go, about as they please, with very little family supervision. They are barred from school because of their infirmity. Such boys often become the victims of brighter boys with criminal instincts. As a rule, they have been shunned or ridiculed and this makes them peculiarly open to the influence of any person who treats them with consideration. Older boys will flatter them and persuade them to rob stores or dwellings or engage in all manner of petty crimes, in the performance of which they assume the danger although they do not share equally in the profits. Some epileptics are quarrelsome and will resent slights or small insults with acts of violence. An epileptic man in an Indiana town, lived alone for several years in an upstairs room where he had a fire and cooked his own meals. The fire hazard for himself and the entire community was very great in this case. Epileptic girls are frequently stubborn and hard to control. The sexual instinct is usually fully developed and complicates the individual problem."

The Indiana Village for Epileptics was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1905 for the "scientific treatment, education, employment, and custody" of those afflcited with epilepsy. The first patient was received September 16, 1907.

Epileptics of all ages and both sexes are admitted to the Village. Except for the clothing account, the institution is maintained by the State.

Dr. Van Nuys, a native of Hoosierdom, returned to Indiana May 9, 1906 and took charge of the building of the Village. He directed and supervised its growth from nothing to its present state of development. Today the institution ranks with the best in the United States. Many states have copied it, the most recent one being Pennsylvania.

The plan of the institution is noteworthy. Located on a picturesque tract of land of 1337 acres divided by the Blue River are colonies, each widely separated and a complete unit unto itself. The cottages are of excellent design. The colony for women and girls is separated from the colonies for men and boys by means of a long, wide valley.

In Indiana there are approximately 4000 epileptics. Only about 700 of them are being given treatment at the state's institutional village. To meet a most urgent need clinical service should be available to every epileptic in the state. Moreover, facilities which will enable physicians to study epilepsy at the Village ought to be provided in the near future.

Harry G. Sargent

PAINT CO.

Manufacturers — — Jobbers

A PAINT FOR

EVERY PURPOSE

502 Massachusetts Ave.

LIncoln 1149

The Protective Electrical Supply Co.

THE PESCO LINE

ELECTRICAL

Telephone

Radio Supplies

Edison Mazda Lamps

DISTRIBUTOR MERCHANDISE

130-132 W. Columbia Street

Fort Wayne, Ind.

(Continued from page 53)

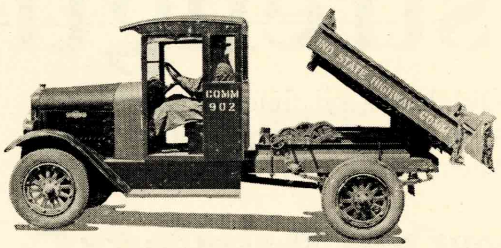
and the inmates permitted to while away their time in idleness. Our policy calls for a full day of work under conditions that are humane and beneficial, despite the garden variety of sentimantalism which is conducive to crime.

"Our records show that seventy-nine per cent of the young men we return to the complexities of society respond to the idea of reformation which we implanted in their minds. The percentage would be even greater if we could determine the environment of the discharged inmate for a period of a few years and select his companions. However, that is impossible.

"Employers, clergymen and other reputable people have, and are, assisting us in the rehabilitation of paroled inmates. This is encouraging and goes far to augment what we do for the men while here."

The Indiana Reformatory was established at Jeffersonville as the Indiana State Prison in 1821, the first prisoner being received November 1, 1822. The Legislature of 1859 made provision for another prison to be located north of the National Road which passes through Indiana near its center. It was opened at Michigan City 1860. From that year until 1879 the institution ot Jeffersonville was known as the Southern Indiana State Prison and convicts from counties south of the National Road were committed to it, the convicts from counties north of the National Road being committed to the Northern Indiana State Prison at Michigan City. In accordance with an act, approved February 26, 1897, the Southern Indiana State Prison became the Indiana Reformatory on April 1, 1897. Under an act, approved December 15, 1921, a tract of land a short distance southwest of Pendleton was purchased as a new site for the Reformatory. On it a new, modern plant was built. The formal opening took place November 19, 1923.

Men who are more than sixteen years of age, convicted of felony in any court in the state, many be committed, unless the sentence is death or life imprisonment, to the custody of the trustees of the Reformatory, to be confined by them at the Reformatory, or such other place as they may determine. With the consent of the Governor, the trustees can transfer to the State Prison any inmate who is found to have been more than 30 years of age at the time of his conviction, or to have been previously convicted of a felony; and they may also transfer to the State Prison any apparently incorrigible inmate whose presence in the Reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the morale of the institution, or who has been adjudged insane.

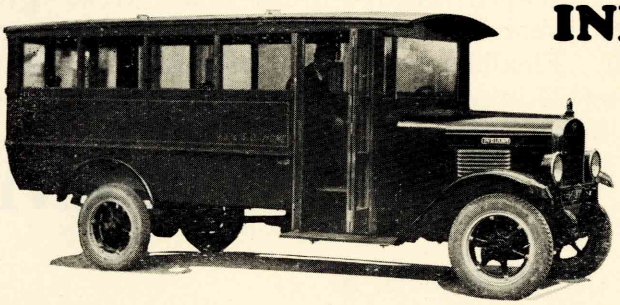


ENTERING
Our 19th Year

For eighteen years Indiana Trucks have been the choice of those who discriminate—those who value superior performance, economy of operation, combined with attractive appearance.

INDIANA TRUCKS are operated today by twenty-six State Highway Departments, and hundreds of County and Township Departments throughout the country.

Our Public Works representative is in your territory. May he demonstrate to you the model best suited to your service? Write for detailed information.



INDIANA TRUCK CORPORATION
MARION, INDIANA

4 and 6 cylinder models
1 to 7 ton capacities

A chassis for every hauling requirement

(Continued from page 38)

vantage over that in a home. Patients in a sanatorium are free from disturbances during the "rest hours;" they have the advantages of constant care from those who know how to minister to their needs; they are given the proper foods carefully prepared for them according to expert advice; they can live in an environment controlled absolutely for their benefit; they are compelled to conduct themselves for their own good.

And the great state of Indiana in her wisdom will without delay provide modern sanatoria with capacities and equipment to care and treat all her people afflicted with tuberculosis in any form and degree.

HIBBEN-HOLLWEG & CO.

Wholesale Dry Goods and

Notions

131-141 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis

Edward Traugott Harry Sussman

TRAUGOTT'S

Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishings

215-217 W. Washington St.

Ma. 2572 - Circle 7502 Indianapolis

tests of strength

in the Oklahoma oil field, in road work, quarries, or where only the brute strength of sturdiest tires can stand up—there you

PROVE THE SUPERIORITY

of

Heavy Duty

Miller TIRES

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Road Shaped Geared-to-the-Road tread gives much greater traction surface and slower tread wear. Flexible construction of carcass eliminates excessive inner heat. Naturally then, your Millers run longer—cost less.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY

of N. Y.

AKRON OHIO U. S. A.

(*Continued from page 31*)

names, except when he is counting money. Then he refers to the coins as five cents, ten cents.

He knows what the sun, the wind, the rain and the snow are, and he likes to talk about them, particularly, the sun. In fact, it seems to me now that it is Jess's sun. Many times his gentle, sensitive hands reach out into its warmth. Then will follow "The sun is shining." Clay modeling is Jess's newest work. We know now what he may do along this line, but it is good to have visions, so we picture our Jess in the years to come, making the bust of a President.

He has not only progressed in school work, but in so many other ways that thrill us all.

The time was when he would not step outside our school room with me. Fear. Now that fear is gone. The boy knows he is in a school that is his school, where superintendent, teachers, pupils and everybody else love him. He goes to the gymnasium alone, and to the basement, and will go to Dr. Pittenger's office with something for him, happily and eagerly. Jess knows what kind of an atmosphere is there.

Confidence in those he loves is one of his beautiful characteristics. May nothing ever happen to make it less than it is at present.

BRIGHT'S

COFFEES

Good Since 1866

JOHN B. BRIGHT & SON

Importers **Roasters**

111 S. Meridian St.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Institution Business Solicited

(*Continued from page 68*)

The method of admission of patients to the Riley Hospital is prescribed by the law that authorized the establishment of the institution. The law states that any child under sixteen years of age, having a legal settlement in any county of the state and afflicted with a defect, disease or deformity, presumably curable or improvable by skilled medical and surgical treatment, or needing special study for diagnosis, may be admitted to the hospital, treated therein and discharged therefrom under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the management of the hospital and approved by the board of trustees of Indiana University, who shall be responsible for the conduct of the institution.

The judge of any circuit, criminal or juvenile court of Indiana is empowered to commit to the hospital any child under sixteen years of age having legal settlement in any county of the state in which the judge has jurisdiction, who shall appear to the satisfaction of the judge after a public hearing to be suffering from a disease, defect or deformity, that may be benefited by treatment in the hospital and whose parent or legal guardian is not financially able to defray the necessary expenses of such treatment. The hearing before the judge shall be had in a summary manner on a petition filed before him by a citizen of the county in which the child has a legal settlement, and shall be had in the presence of the parent or legal guardian of the child, whose attendance may be enforced by the judge in the presence of the prosecuting attorney of the county.

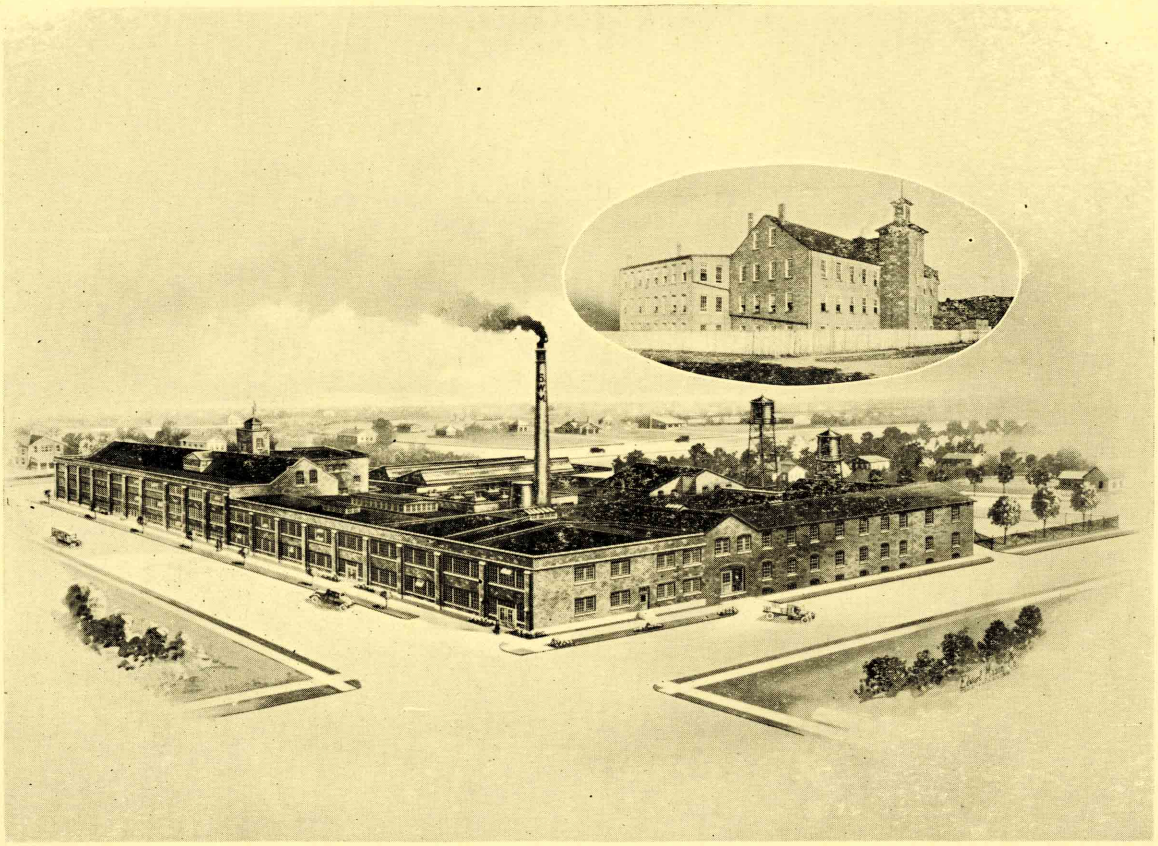
The judge, at his discretion, may have the child examined by one or more reputable physicians, who shall make and file a report of the history, condition and probable results of the treatment of the child. If the judge finds that the child is a proper subject for treatment in the hospital he then commits the child, causing the clerk of his court to make application for admission on regularly prescribed forms as provided by the institution. All costs of such proceeding shall be paid on order of the judge by the county from which commitment is made.

The cost of care and treatment of the child committed as aforesaid is paid by the county in which the child has a legal settlement. The law states that the judge shall provide some suitable person to accompany the patient to the hospital, the traveling expenses of the attendant to be paid by the county upon a properly certified claim filed by the attendant. Only those who are committed by a judge are eligible for admission.

The Hospital, through its service to the sick and crippled children of Indiana, has become recognized as one of the greatest agencies in the State contributing to the public welfare. It is considered to be one of the finest and most completely equipped children's hospitals in the United States.

SEYMOUR WOOLEN MILLS, SEYMOUR, IND.

All Wool Blankets and Flannels



SIXTY-TWO YEARS IN INDIANA

C. D. KENNY CO.

Importers and Roasters

Established 1870

TEAS—

COFFEE—

SUGAR—

Riley 5704 Riley 2052

630 S. Capitol Ave.

Indianapolis, Indiana

EATON UTILITY BLANKETS

ALL WOOL PRESHRUNK

FULL SCOURED

Ravel Proof Construction

Unequaled for Institution Use

HORNER BROTHERS WOOLEN MILLS

Eaton Rapids, Michigan

Founded 1836

The part played by "VAN" Cafeterias is of importance to every educator~

WELL-NOURISHED bodies are needed to house growing minds! For this reason Van Cafeterias have played an important part in modern education—a part that is acknowledged and commended by leading educators. Van Cafeterias provide good food—serve it economically and efficiently—in the most attractive surroundings. In addition, Van Cafeterias, more than any other, are built to withstand the terrific use and abuse of school service.

A Van Cafeteria can be installed in an old school or a new one, in any size to meet any budget. Van Engineers will gladly lend you their experience and advice in planning your cafeteria. No doubt your Architect will also wish to consult them. This Engineering Service is entirely without cost or obligation. Write us freely.

The John Van Range Co.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE PREPARATION AND SERVING OF FOOD

Cincinnati

DETROIT CHICAGO LOUISVILLE NEW ORLEANS CLEVELAND ATLANTA

The Van Cafeteria of the Bolton High School, Alexandria, La., is one of the country's finest. An exterior view of this splendid school is shown above.